OCTOBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3097.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1789.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the ſecond after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the riſing, ſetting, places, and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time, and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the ſeaſons, by James Thomſon.---Communion with paſt hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the xixth Pſalm, by Joſeph Addiſon.---A deſcription of the reapers, by James Thompſon.---The contraſt.---Verſes on ingratitude, by William Shakeſpear.---Thoughts on human life.---A ſingular inſtance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable inſtance of generoſity in an Indian.---Rule for ſervants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on deſtroying thoſe inſects which infeſt apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raiſing of ſheep---on the preſervation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of ſtacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A ſcale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon, &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for deſtroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropſy, by Jonathan Zane.---A liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in the city of Philadelphia, from the firſt of September 1788, to the firſt of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables ſhewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table ſhewing the amount of wages or expences in the courſe of a year, from one penny to 20 ſhillings per day.---Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America.---A ſcale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, poſt towns, &c.

The Aſtronomical Calculations by *William Waring*.

Alſo to be Sold by the Printers hereof. *eowtf.*

A ROBBERY committed at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, by five armed men, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and the following articles taken, a ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name, R. Lenox, London, number 7060, about 60 pounds in money, two ſilk gowns, one red and blue mantua, the other light perſian, two ſurtout coats of an olive colour, with mohair buttons, one jean coat and veſt, two pair of Queens cord breeches, one jean ditto, one cottonade coat of a dove colour, a ſtriped Bengal veſt, three pair of light grey worſted ſtockings, 6 pair of carved ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſix ſmall ſilver tea-ſpoons, marked R. I. one double blue and white coverlid, two blankets, nine ſhirt patterns, nine yards of fulled linſey, marked R. I. in large cypher letters, three pair of mens ſhoes, two pair of boots, one large, three hats, one ſmall, bound with velvet, with a number of other articles; likewiſe a lage bay horſe, a natural trotter, with his mane hanging the near ſide, a ſtar, ſnip and one white hind foot, a new ſaddle, with a red and white ſtriped cloth, faced with red, a curb briddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, or in proportion for any part.

September 28, 1789. ‡ ROBERT IREDELL.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and SOLD by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, and RICE, & Co. Market-ſtreet,

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of

PETER PINDAR, *Eſq*;

A diſtant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are perfixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author*.

AFTER the rapid ſale, and univerſal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and ſatiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needleſs to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; eſpecially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleaſure, peruſed ſome of his ſmaller pieces, which, as ſoon as publiſhed in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almoſt all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curioſity of their ſubſcribers, with extracts from this celebrated ſatiriſt. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for leſs than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one ſingle piece, not amounting to one ſixth part of the preſent volume, viz. the Louſiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, ſublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Baker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Baker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
ew3M BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
September 30, 1789. JOSEPH BARNES.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 10th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following lots of ground, and yearly rent charges, to wit:

No. 1. A yearly rent charge of £2 10, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground ſituate on the corner of Brown and Third-ſtreets continued in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on third Third-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in length on Brown-ſtreet 80 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Valentine Ulrick, on the eaſt by ground of Jacob Biſhopberger, on the ſouth by Brown-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; in the tenure of Anthony Luckler.

No. 2. Alſo a yearly rent charge of £3 5, iſſuing and payable out of five lots of ground, to wit: Three of them lying contiguous to and adjoining each other, and adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot to the north, ſituate on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 45 feet (that is to ſay 15 feet each lot) and in length or depth 80 feet; bounded on the north by Michael Stiver's meſſuage and lot, on the eaſt by Jacob Biſhopberger's lot, on the ſouth by the above deſcribed lot, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; the other of the two lots, lying contiguous to, and adjoining each other, ſituate on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid; containing in Front on Brown-ſtreet 40 feet (that is to ſay 20 feet each lot) and in length or depth about 100 feet; bounded on the weſt by ground of George Haynes, on the north by Michael Stiver's lot, on the eaſt by St. John's ſtreet continued, and on the ſouth by Brown-ſtreet aforeſaid; in the tenure of Valentine Ulrick.

No. 3. Alſo one other yearly rent charge of £2, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of land, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet; bounded on the north and ſouth by -------, on the eaſt by Jacob Biſhopberger's ground, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; in tenure of Michael Stiver.

No. 4. Alſo one other annuity or yearly rent charge of £5 10, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Second and Third-ſtreets; containing in breadth on ſaid Brown-ſtreet 70 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded on the weſt by the back ends of Third-ſtreet lots before deſcribed, on the north by a lot of Michael Stivers, on the eaſt by George Hayne's lot, and on the ſouth by Brown-ſtreet aforeſaid; in the tenure of Jacob Biſhopberger.

No. 5. One other yearly rent charge of £8 16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the corner of Second-ſtreet and Poplar lane; containing in front on ſaid Second-ſtreet about 20 feet, and in length on Poplar lane, extending to St. John's ſtreet, about 209 feet and ſix inches; bounded on the ſouth by Hannah Nevill's meſſuage and lot, on the weſt by St. John's ſtreet, on the north by Poplar lane, and on the eaſt by Second-ſtreet; in the tenure of the heirs of Baltus Smith.

No. 4. Alſo four lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Budd ſtreet, and between Coats ſtreet and Brown ſtreet; each lot containing in Front on Budd ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt about 180 feet; bounded on the north by Hannah Dutton's ground, on the eaſt by other ground of William Coats and ground of Jacob Fidler, on the ſouth by ground of Levy Budd, and on the weſt by Budd ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 5. Alſo three other lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid; each lot containing in front on Second-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth to St. John's ſtreet 209 feet and 6 inches, or thereabouts; bounded on the ſouth by Anthony Hockey's meſſuage and lot, on the weſt by St. John's ſtreet, on the north by Daniel Miller's ground, and on the eaſt by Second ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 6. Alſo a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued in the Northern Libertes aforeſaid; containing in front on ſaid Front-ſtreet 24 feet, and in length or depth 200 feet, bounded on the ſouth by Samuel Davis's ground, on the weſt by other ground of William Coats, on the north by Jacob Fidler's ground, and on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 7. Alſo three lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of St. John's and between Coats and Brown ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid; each lot containing in front on St. John's ſtreet about 16 feet and 8 inches, and in length or depth to an eighteen feet wide alley leading out of Coats's ſtreet northward 98 feet, bounded ſouthward by the back ends of four lots on Coats's ſtreet, on the weſt by the before mentioned 18 feet wide alley, on the north by ground belonging to the ------- church, and eaſtward by St. John's ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 8. Alſo one other lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the corner of Third and Brown ſtreets, containing in front on ſaid Third ſtreet 91 feet or thereabouts, and in length or depth on Brown ſtreet 215 feet and ten inches, to Charlotte ſtreet; bounded on the ſouth by ſaid Brown ſtreet, on the weſt by Charlotte ſtreet, on the north by ground belonging to the heirs of ------- Young, and on the eaſt by Third ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 9. Alſo four acres and 27 perches, lying and being on Cohockſink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, extending ſouth 21 degrees and a quarter weſt 22 perches to a poſt; thence ſouth 53 degrees and a half eaſt 34 perches and two tenths of a perch to a poſt; thence north 67 degrees and a half weſt 18 perches to a poſt in Cohockſink creek; thence up the ſame on the ſeveral courſes thereof to the place of beginning.

No. 10. Alſo two other lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, continued in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front on Second-ſtreet 40 feet (that is to ſay, 20 feet each lot) and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 300 feet, or thereabouts; bounded on the ſouth by John Philips' ground, on the weſt by Second-ſtreet, and on the eaſt and north by

No. 11. Alſo four other lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the corner of Coats and Third ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front on ſaid Third ſtreet 78 feet, and on the back ends of ſaid lots 94 feet (that is to ſay, 19 feet ſix inches each lot) on Third ſtreet, and the corner lot on Coats and Third ſtreet, on the back end, 35 feet ſix inches, and the other three, on the back ends 19 feet and ſix inches, and in length or depth to an alley 18 feet wide, leading out of Coats's ſtreet northward, before mentioned (the corner lot before mentioned) 115 feet and ſix inches on ſaid Coats ſtreet, and the other three 114 feet; bounded on the north by ground of John Brown, and Boyer Brooks; on the eaſt by the before mentioned 18 feet wide alley, leading out of Coats ſtreet; on the ſouth by Coats ſtreet, and on the weſt by Third ſtreet aforeſaid,

No. 12. Alſo three other lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Brown ſtreet, and between Third and Fourth ſtreets continued in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid; containing in front on ſaid Brown ſtreet 20 feet each lot, and in length or depth 115 feet; bounded

Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of William Coats, Eſq; by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

N. B. Any perſons deſirous of being informed of the title or other circumſtances relating to the above ſtate, are requeſted to apply to Samuel Garrigues, Notary-Public, (Attorney in fact to William Coats, Eſq;) at his Office, the corner of Front and Callowhill-ſtreets, where they may have full information; a plan of the whole being depoſited with him, alſo at the place of ſale.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 10th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 13 by 20 feet. This has been an old accuſtomed beer-houſe, known by the name of the Grand Turk; with a convenient kitchen, and a large commodious vault running into Cheſnut-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground rent of 40s. and 3d. per annum. Taken in execution as late the property of Margaret Trotter, and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to

ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789. §

HAMBURG, July 31.

ON the 29th the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets came to an engagement, not far from Gothland and Bornholm; the weather was extremely calm, and they fought till nine o'clock in the evening, when a terrible flame was ſeen, as if the two fleets were on fire. We have not learnt which ſide obtained the advantage.

PARIS, Auguſt 6.

One of the moſt important Articles of this Poſt, ſo replete with glorious events, is the *Reſtoration* of *Government*, in the choice the KING has juſt made of a *Patriotic Adminiſtration*. The following is HIS MAJESTY'S Letter to the *National Aſſembly* on the occaſion:---

"I ſend you this Note, Mr. *Preſident*, which you will pleaſe "to communicate to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"(Signed) LOUIS.

"It is my intention, Gentlemen, to act in conformity to the "confidential ſentiments which ought to reign between us, by "communicating to you directly the manner in which I have juſt "completed my adminiſtration. I name the ARCHBISHOP of "BOURDEAUX, *Keeper of the Seals*; the ARCHBISHOP of VI-"ENNE will have the *Eccleſiaſtical Department*; M. DE LA "TOUR DU PIN is *Miniſter of War*; and the MARECHAL DE "BEAUVEAU, a *Member of the Council*.

"The choice I make from among the *Members* of *your Aſſem-"bly*, teſtifies to you how deſirous I am of maintaining with you "the moſt *perfect confidence*, and the moſt conſtant harmony."

The MINISTRY of FRANCE conſiſts at preſent of the following Members:---

Mr. NECKAR, *Miniſter of Finances*;

The COMTE DE MONTMORIN, *Miniſter of Foreign Affairs*;

The COMTE DE ST. PRIEST, *Miniſter of Paris* or *the Home Department*;

ARCHBISHOP of BOURDEAUX, *Keeper of the Seals*;

ARCHBISHOP of VIENNE, the *Eccleſiaſtical Department*;

The COMTE DE LA TOUR DU PIN, *Miniſter of War*;

MARECHAL DE BEAUVEAU, *Firſt Privy Counſellor of His Majeſty*;

The *Marine Department* is ſtill vacant.

The COMTE DE LA LUZERNE withdraws from Public Affairs. COMTE D'ESTAING will *probably* be the Man.

The communication of this happy intelligence was received with the warmeſt applauſes by the Aſſembly, and has diffuſed univerſal joy through Paris.

The new *Conſtitutional Guard* of *Paris*, as formed by the Marquis de la FAYETTE and the Delegates from the 60 Diſtricts, is to conſiſt of 31,058 effective men, beſides cavalry and artillery, under the denomination of the *National Pariſian Guards*; one *fifth* to be a ſtanding body in pay, and choſen from each diſtrict, that is to ſay, out of five companies furniſhed by each diſtrict, of 100 men each, one is to be paid, and in conſtant ſervice; ſubject however to a reduction, if found unneceſſary; the regulation obſerving, that it is impoſſible to know at preſent the number neceſſary for this active ſervice, *at a moment when Paris is freed from the monſtrous ſyſtem of a Police founded on eſpionage*. This Militia to be formed of houſe-keepers or children of houſe-keepers, from the age of 20 to 50; all citizens, workmen, and ſervants, not houſe-keepers, to be exempt. The expence amounts to 3,192,738 livres, about 150,000l. ſterling, and the funds to pay this are as follow:

	Livres.
By the ſuppreſſion of the *Guet*, or Horſe Guards,	990,000
By ſuppreſſion of the place of Governor of Paris,	60,000
By *ſuppreſſion of the Government of the Baſtile*, -	104,000
Suppreſſion of the French Guards, - -	1,266 922
Ancient Paris Militia, - - -	102,000
One *half* of the expence of the POLICE, (valued at)	800,000
Horribile dictu! MONEY ARISING FROM THE VIOLATION OF THE SECRECY OF LETTERS!	400,000
Total, - - -	3,722,922
Annual expence of the National Guard, -	3,192,738
Remains, - - - -	530,184
To this muſt be added *one half* of the ſum annually given to the POLICE for the *deſtruction* of vagabonds and beggary, - - - -	572,000
Remains net for the Cavalry and Artillery -	1,102,184

The Cavalry will conſiſt of 800 men.

Thus will a *National Guard* be conſtituted without coſting a ſhilling to the inhabitants, and erected on the ruin of an infamous ſyſtem of deſpotiſm, ſlavery and inquiſition. *Plaudite, Angli.*

The *National Aſſembly* have iſſued a Declaration, enjoining the payments of all Taxes, Duties, and pecuniary charges in the ancient form, until the *Feudal Syſtem* and all the fiſcal and local abuſes ſhall have been aboliſhed by the Aſſembly, and a new order of things eſtabliſhed.

Great Ravages are committing in *Normandy*, *Franche Comté*, and many of the Provinces; the country ſeats of the Nobles are every where attacked, all their records deſtroyed, &c. &c. &c.

The grand queſtion reſpecting the neceſſity of a DECLARATION of RIGHTS to precede the New Conſtitution has paſſed in the affirmative by a very great majority; the laſt amendment offered, to accompany it with a DECLARATION of the DUTIES of the CITIZEN, was rejected by 570 againſt 453.

Expreſſions are wanting to point out to you the rapture of the happy people of this country, at ſo rapid, ſo glorious a ſucceſſion of events as have taken place within theſe three days, and crowned all their noble efforts----

A NEW ADMINISTRATION taken from the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, with the Declaration of theſe Miniſters, that they are devoted to its orders:

A DECLARATION of the RIGHTS of MAN to be prefixed to the NEW CONSTITUTION: And

The EVER-MEMORABLE DECISION of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, of Tueſday night the 4th of Auguſt, which gives *compiete Freedom* to this Country.

On Tueſday evening, the *Viſcomte de* NOAILLES roſe in the *National Aſſembly*, and in a glowing ſpeech ſaid, now was the time for the Aſſembly to prove their genuine Patriotiſm to the People, by ſhewing themſelves their affectionate and diſintereſted Repreſentatives, devoid of every motive but the common good; and, by giving a great example to nations and to ages, in the ſacrifice of *every abuſive right and privilege whatſoever*, incidental to all the *Orders*, *Provinces*, *Cities*, and *Communities*, raiſe the French name to a height unparalleled in hiſtory, and conſecrate their memory as worthy of repreſenting the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtues of ſo great and generous a people. No ſooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the *Seigniorial Rights*, than the whole body of *Nobles* and *Clergy* roſe, as it were by one common impulſe, to expreſs their warmeſt approbation; and the moſt ſublime ſtruggle took place for ſeveral hours, of who ſhould be the foremoſt in pointing out ſome freſh offering to *Liberty*. The Deputies of the Provinces, ſuch as *Franche Comté*, *Burgundy*, *Brittany*, *Dauphine*, *Artois*, &c. &c. and of the cities under ſimilar circumſtances of poſſeſſing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general *burſt of Freedom*; and after an enthuſiaſtic converſation, *not* debate, which laſted from *ſeven* o'clock till *three* in the *morning* of yeſterday, the following ARTICLES were *unanimouſly* agreed on.---I have only time to ſend you the Heads of them.

ARTICLE I.---Equality of taxes, to commence from the preſent moment.

ART. II.---The renunciation of *all* Privileges for Orders, Cities, Provinces, and Individuals; a general uniformity to take place though the whole kingdom.

ART. III.---The redemption of all feudal rights.

ART. IV.---Suppreſſion of mortmain and perſonal ſervitude.

ART. V.---The produce of the redemption of the Eſtates of the Clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the ſalaries of Pariſh Prieſts.

ART. VI.---The abolition of the Game Laws and *Capitaineries*.

ART. VII.---The abolition of Seigniorial Juriſdictions.

ART. VIII.---The abolition of the venality of offices.

ART. IX.---Juſtice to be rendered gratuitouſly to the people.

ART. X.---The abolition of privileged dove cotes and warrens (a dreadful and ſerious grievance to the French Peaſant.)

ART. XI.---The redemption of *titbes* and field rents.

ART. XII.---It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the ſame nature, or any other feudel rights whatever.

ART. XIII.---The abolition of the Fees of Pariſh Prieſts, for births, marriages or deaths, except in the cities.

ART. XIV.---A ſpeedy augmentation of the benefits of Pariſh Prieſts.

ART. XV.---The ſuppreſſion of the *droits d' annotes* or firſt fruits. The ſum paid by France to the Pope on this head, amounted annually to £ 357,133 ſterling.

ART. XVI.---The admiſſion of *all ranks of Citizens to* CIVIL and MILITARY employments.

ART. XVII.---The ſuppreſſion of the duties of removal paid by the Pariſh Prieſts to the Biſhops in certain provinces.

ART. XVIII.---The ſuppreſſion of Corporations and Wardenſhips.

ART. XIX.---The ſuppreſſion of the PLURALITY of LIVINGS.

ART. XX.---A Medal to be ſtruck to conſecrate this Memorable Day, expreſſive of the Abolition of all Privileges, and of the complete union of all the Provinces and all the Citizens.

ART. XXI.---*Te Deum* to be ſung in the King's Chapel, and throughout all France.

ART. XXII.---LOUIS XVI. proclaimed the *Reſtorer of the Public Liberty*.

Theſe RESOLUTIONS to be printed, and immediately circulated through the Kingdom.

There are ſeveral other ARTICLES; ſuch as, the abolition of all unmerited penſions; ALL ARTIZANS to be EXEMPT FROM TAXES, who employ no journeymen; all ſuits for ſeigniorial and royal rights, now pending in the Courts, to be ſuſpended till the Conſtitution is compleated, &c. &c.

Auguſt 7. Yeſterday a large decked boat was ſtopped upon the river, loaded with gunpowder and ſmall ſhot; the Captain produced a paſſport, ſigned by the Marquis de la Fayette, and counterſigned by the Marquis de la Salle. The populace, inferring there was ſome plot againſt their liberty, ran to the Hotel de Ville to call on the Marquis de la Fayette for an explanation, and loudly demanded his head.----The Marquis pacified the incenſed multitude, by ſigning his name ſeveral times before them, and making them remark, that it bore no reſemblance with that upon the paſſport, and that it was a ſnare deſignedly laid to avert from him the affections of the people. The populace thinking then it muſt be the Marquis de la Salle, went to his houſe, broke it open, ſearched all his papers, and put a ſeal upon all his effects. He, luckily, was not within.---While they were gone there M. le Fayette aſſembled ſome militia to guard all the avenues of the Hotel de Ville, in order to prevent the multitude from returning there. The project remains a myſtery.

LONDON, Auguſt 7---8.

It is confidently reported, and we believe with ſome foundation, that the Emperor is endeavouring to negociate an Armiſtice with the Turks.---This is at the interceſſion of the Court of France, which has applied to the Emperor (brother to the Queen) for aſſiſtance under the preſent ſtate of affairs.

What would the imperious tyrant Louis XIV. ſay, could he revive, and behold his proud palace of *Verſailles* guarded by ſimple citizens in plain coats? Such is the preſent ſtate of the ſucceſſor of this *immortal* man. On Thurſday laſt the four companies of French Guards, who have done the King's duty at Verſailles during the Revolution, ſeeing the Verſailles Militia well eſtabliſhed, determined to march off the next day in a body, with their arms and baggage; which they accordingly effected in regular order, and repaired to join their brethren in the capital.

No ſooner had the French Guards marched off, than the town Militia took poſſeſſion of the gates of the palace and the barracks.

The King, informed of this, inſtantly wrote a letter to the Prince de Poix, Captain of his Private Guard, who had put himſelf at the head likewiſe of the Verſailles Militia ſome days before, deſiring to have the Invalids at leaſt ſtationed at the Iron Gates, leaving it to his judgment, whether he would think it proper to mix with them a certain number of the Town guards.

This letter was immediately printed, and ſtuck up in Verſailles; but was preſently torn down by the young people of the town, who are determined that none but themſelves ſhall mount guard upon the King.

When Mr. Neckar was made acquainted with the laſt reſolutions of the Electors of Paris, and that the National Aſſembly was likewiſe againſt a general amneſty, he exclaimed, "I am very ſenſibly concerned at this reſolution; my happineſs has been indeed but of ſhort duration."

Notwithſtanding the aſſurances given to Count de Montmorin and the National Aſſembly, by the Duke of Dorſet, that the Engliſh ſquadron fitted out at Portſmouth, and which we underſtand is actually at ſea, had no object in view, in any ways hoſtile to France, it is generally apprehended there, that this ſquadron is deſtined either to co-operate with the ariſtocratic party in that kingdom at large, or with the diſaffected Nobleſſe and Clergy of Brittany in particular.

In a dark dungeon in the *Baſtile*, a dead body in chains has been found, in a narrow cloſe cupboard, dried like an Egyptian Mummy; a ſad victim to the Miniſterial deſpotiſm of former times.

Notwithſtanding the aſſertion in ſome of the prints, that the famous edifice of the Baſtile was levelled to the ground, our laſt letters ſtate, that 500 workmen are conſtantly employed on its demolition, and that it will require ſeveral weeks more to level it with the ground.

This fortreſs is in many places ſo ſolid, that the walls and arches are obliged to be blown up with gunpowder. As the demolition of this place was at firſt entirely in the hands of the mob, many of the archives and other intereſting papers have been pillaged or deſtroyed. A manuſcript has been ſaved, which includes all the names of the unfortunate perſons confined from the year 1720 to 1761, as alſo the crimes for which they were impriſoned. It is hoped it will be printed.

Many other intereſting papers have been likewiſe preſerved;---among others, the verbal proceſs of Voltaire, when he was confined there; the other of the famous Law's impriſonment; the proceſs againſt M. de Lally; the interrogatories of Madame de la Motte, which were ſold for 1000 livres to a bookſeller.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, Britiſh Conſul at Elſineur, dated Auguſt 1, 1789.

"The Swediſh and Ruſſian fleets had a very ſevere engagement off Oland, the 26th ultimo; and by all accounts the Ruſſians made a running fight of it. Eight of the Swediſh ſhips ſailing badly, could not get into the line, which they ſay the Swedes broke for the Ruſſians, and yet two of the Swedes are reported to have been diſmaſted by the enemy.---It laſted from one o'clock P. M. until eight at night, but no accounts are received how it ended. The Ruſſian ſquadron quitted Kioge Bay the 30th, and went in queſt of their conſorts in the battle, ſo that a freſh one is daily expected between the two fleets. The Daniſh fleet ran up the Baltic from Kioge Bay yeſterday, but nobody doubts their neutrality ſtill."

The revolution in the French government is an object of ſuch magnitude, that every other political ſubject is loſt in the conſideration of it.

We confeſs ourſelves to be rather ſingular in opinion reſpecting the final event of theſe commotions. The popular party are ſo ſtrong and cloſely combined, that no power we yet know of can reſiſt it.--But a queſtion ariſes out of this;---how long will this phrenzy laſt? or moderate people, who on all occaſions hold government as a neceſſary and ſacred object, quietly ſubmit to be governed by a mob? At preſent, neither King nor miniſter can accompliſh any one object, however neceſſary in their opinion, if if it is contrary to the popular cry.

The ſtrongeſt inſtance we have of this, is the refuſal of the general diſtricts of Paris to conſent to the acts of their electors, even after they were ſolemnly ratified, and made at the inſtance of the miniſter, whom the country looked up to as its Saviour. Had this act been almoſt any other than what it was, it might have been paſſed over without comment; but when it was to be an act of forgiveneſs, the reſtorer of harmony, and had immediately one man only for its object, the Baron de Beſenval, what muſt we think of the perſecuting ſpirit of the people who now rule the nation? What property is ſecure under the tyranny of ſuch men, whoſe minds are bent on bloodſhed? It was not Mr. Neckar's entreaty alone to proclaim a General Amneſty, but he was joined by ſome of the firſt men in the nation, even the men who were the choice of the people. M. Bailly, the Mayor, the Marquis de la Fayette, their military leader, and M. de Lally Tolendal, an experienced ſtateſman.

It is unnatural to ſuppoſe, that a government can long exiſt under this dreadful influence; if the people before lived in ſubmiſſion, it was only under one man's pleaſure; whereas now they will be the ſlaves of thouſands. Neither can it be ſuppoſed that the noblemen who were proſcribed, and their numerous relatives and adherents left behind, conſiſting of the chief Magiſtrate, the Queen, and the heads of the Court party, will ſubmit to be exiled, for it is tantamount to it, as long as there is any riſk in their return.---It is idle to believe it, and we muſt therefore conclude, that till ſome act of Amneſty takes place, the government cannot be ſettled, or the revolution complete.

Beſides the powerful intereſts of theſe perſons, the two neighbouring kingdoms are ſtrongly intereſted to check the ſpirit of the people. A war may at all times overthrow this ſtructure, ſhould it be raiſed. The violence of the people may and probably will be another aid; and for our parts, we ſhall not be ſurprized to hear the National Aſſembly call on thoſe troops to protect them, whom they have hitherto looked on with ſuch an eye of jealouſy. Let the popular party be wiſe and moderete, and they have every thing to hope; but the moment they forſake this rule of conduct, which is the only one that can ever long ſubſiſt, the moderate part of mankind will grow weary, and relax into their former opinions.

Auguſt 10---11. By the late act of Parliament there is a prohibition of any corn being exported for three months, by which time a judgment may be formed of the real ſtate of the harveſt.

Notwithſtanding all the apprehenſions entertained for the approaching harveſt, intelligent perſons, who have viſited our corn countries, declare, not only from their own obſervation, but thro' repeated enquiries made from farmers, and others, that the crops in general are likely to turn out to a very good account.

All advices from Vienna agree, that the revolution in France has entirely changed the politics of the Imperial Cabinet, and a ſpeedy peace is now the general expectation; the flame of freedom is ſpreading faſt in the Low Countries, and it is high time for Joſeph to look at home.

The Mayor of St. Denis, having diſpleaſed the people on the ſubject of bread, was threatened with being put to death, and eſcaped into the church ſteeple; but being diſcovered, was hanged and decapitated.

Accounts from Breſt, tranſmitted to the National Aſſembly, mention, that the inhabitants, uniting with the military and admiralty, guard that valuable dock and harbour with the utmoſt vigilance; not from apprehenſion of their friends, the generous Engliſh, but to prevent any black act of treachery on the part of their wicked and implacable internal enemies.

Accounts from Holland, received this week, mention the price of wheat to decline 120 gold gilders per laſt, in one market-day, nearly equal to 15s. per coomb (four buſhels) Engliſh.---This is ſaid to be owing to the orders for wheat ceaſing entirely.

Auguſt 12---13. Yeſterday the Duke of Dorſet arrived at his ſeat at Knowle, in Kent, where he dined, and in the afternoon came to Earl Thanet's houſe, in Groſvenor-ſquare.

It is ſaid the Duke of Dorſet will return no more to Paris, in the character of Ambaſſador, but is to ſucceed the Marquis of Buckingham as Lord Lieutanant of Ireland: Lord Cathcart is ſpoken of as his Grace's ſucceſſor to France.

The late ſeſſion of Parliament may be reckoned among the moſt remarkable in the Engliſh hiſtory, not barely on account of its length, but for the buſineſs agitated in it.---As ſeveral Parliaments have been diſtinguiſhed by particular epithets, the preſent may be called the *Regency Parliament*, a phraſe the moſt appropriate to it, for though that great officer was not appointed, the conſtitutional law on the ſubject has been ſettled and recognized, in a manner that precludes any future diſcuſſion, ſhould a ſimilar ſituation ever ariſe in the annals of this kingdom.

Freſh News from PARIS.

The National Aſſembly, on the eighth inſtant---agreed, in conſequence of a requeſt made by Mr. Neckar, to grant, immediately, a loan of THIRTY MILLIONS OF LIVRES. They were to meet the next day to ſettle the form.---The debates were very long and intereſting.

While the National Aſſembly of France is engaged in tedious diſcuſſions of abſtract propoſitions, which, with the loſs of infinitely leſs time, might have been referred to committees, the people, or the mob, for the names appear to be confounded, and to mean one and the ſame ſort of perſons, are compleatly overturning what little ſemblance of government has been left in the kingdom. To mark their levelling principles, and their impatience of law, it is chiefly againſt magiſtrates and perſons of rank and fortune that they direct their fury.

All the letters from the country are filled with accounts of the moſt ſhocking acts of barbarity committed on perſons of this deſcription.

The Marquis de Murat has been beheaded by the mob; and his ſervants were put to death at the ſame time, for having preſumed to ſhew ſome attachment to their maſter in his diſtreſs, and endeavouring to ſave him from their fury.

The name of the noble Duke de Coſſe has ſwelled the liſt of victims ſacrificed by popular frenzy. He was diſcovered at Duretal, near La Fleche, in Anjou, and his high rank, inſtead of procuring him high reſpect, was the principal cauſe of his ruin. The only favor for which he was indebted to his rank was, that he was not hanged, but beheaded.

The world will be ſhocked to hear that the venerable Marſhal de Mailly has been butchered by the people.

This Nobleman, after having ſpent more than half a century in the military ſervice of his country, and acquired the greateſt reputation as an officer, ſaw all his merits rewarded with the higheſt military honour in the power of his Sovereign to beſtow, the ſtaff of Marſhal of France. From the noiſe and buſtle of

the court and of the world, he retired to his country ſeat at La Roche de Vaux, where, at the age of fourſcore, he was preparing, under the ſhade of his laurels, for the concluſion of a life which had paſſed without ſtain or blemiſh. The mob aſſembled in his neighbourhood, went in a large body to his chateau, and with vociferation commanded him to come forth. This venerable General, with the ſame calm firmneſs with which he had often marched up to a battery, or entered a breach, went forth to the enraged multitude, and aſked what was the meaning of their tumultuous meeting. They told him, that, as he was a General, they preſumed he was a friend to the Court, and conſequently an enemy to the People.-----But, that there ſhould be no room for them to doubt, they preſented him with a National Cockade, and deſired he would immediately put it in his hat, threatening him at the ſame time, that his refuſal ſhould coſt him his life. He ſmiled when he heard this menace.----" Good people, ſaid he, you ſeem to know but little of the character of a ſoldier, or you would not attempt to move, by terrors, a man, whoſe profeſſion has taught him to look death in the face, and deſpiſe every danger that might threaten his life. I have often braved death in the career of glory, and I will not ſtoop ſo low, as to purchaſe, by a baſe compliance with a requiſition, ſupported by a menace, the few days or months of life that might yet remain to an old man of fourſcore. It is now too late in the day for me to think of changing principles."---The people, who were in earneſt when they threatened his life, hearing his ſpeech, ruſhed in upon him, and, ſeizing him, cut off his head.

Some have conſidered the Duke of Orleans as the immediate cauſe of all theſe calamities:----They do not pretend to ſay, that his Highneſs has either commanded or adviſed the bloody executions that have taken place; but they charge him with having been the cauſe of the confuſion, from which all the dreadful exceſſes of the people have flowed. Plots have, in conſequence, been formed againſt the life of this Prince; and it is ſaid, that in all probability he would have been diſpatched on the 26th of laſt month at Mouſſeau, if he had not fortunately received a line from Verſailles, warning him that his life was in danger, and adviſing him to be on his guard.

The people attend in no degree to the National Aſſembly, but proceed with their own plans, without giving themſelves the trouble to think whether they may be reliſhed or condemned by that Aſſembly. A few days ago printed bills were delivered about the ſtreets, and paſted upon the walls, containing the names of ſeveral Counſellors, or Judges of the Parliament of Paris, who were warned not to attend their duty in their reſpective Courts, if they had any regard for their own perſonal ſafety. This is one way of putting an end to law proceedings, and ſhutting up the Courts of Juſtice, which ſeem to be the objects of the diſtributors of the hand-bills.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

His Excellency the Governor, with the conſent of the Council of Appointment, has been pleaſed to appoint Richard Varick, Eſq; Mayor, and Samuel Jones, Eſq; Recorder of this city; and Aaron Burr, Eſq; Attorney-General of this ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 7.

We hear, that The ANNIVERSARY SERMON, before "the "*Corporation* for the relief of the *Widows* and *Children* of Clergymen of the *Proteſtant Epiſcopal* Church, in the States of "New-York, New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania," will be preached in Chriſt-church this day, by the Right Rev. *Biſhop Seabury*, of the ſtate of Connecticut. The ſervice will begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

On Wedneſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned *ſine die*. Previous to their adjournment, Mr. Lewis offered the following reſolution, viz. That the thanks of this Houſe be preſented to the honorable Speaker, for his aſſiduous, able, and impartial attention to the duties of his ſtation. This was unanimouſly adopted by the Houſe.

At an election held according to law, on the 5th inſt. at the City Court-houſe, for Truſtees of the Mutual Aſſurance Fire Company, the following gentlemen were choſe, viz. Matthew Clarkſon, William Craig, John Clement Stocker, John Philips, Iſaac Jones, John Woods, Joſeph Sims, John Harriſon, William Johnſton, William Mackenzie, Thomas Ewing, John Kaighn, John Wharton.---*Treaſurer*, George Emlen.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint Thomas Jefferſon, Secretary of State, and Edmond Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States.

The following gentlemen are appointed officers in the Judicial Department of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

John Jay, Eſquire, of New-York, *Chief Juſtice.*

Aſſociate Judges---William Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts; James Wilſon, of Pennſylvania; R. H. Harriſon, of Maryland; John Blair, of Virginia; John Rutledge, of South-Carolina.

For the Diſtrict of Maine.----David Sewell, Judge; William Lithgow, Attorney; Henry Dearbourn, Marſhal.

New Hamſhire.----John Sulivan, Judge; Samuel Sherburne, jun. Attorney; John Parker, Marſhal.

Maſſachuſetts.---John Lowell, Judge; Chriſtopher Gore, Attorney; Jonathan Jackſon, Marſhal.

Connecticut.---Richard Law, Judge; Pierpoint Edwards, Attorney; Philip Bradley, Marſhal.

New-York.---James Duane, Judge; Richard Harriſon, Attorney; William S. Smith, Marſhal.

New Jerſey.---David Brearley, Judge; Richard Stockton, Attorney; Thomas Lowry, Marſhal.

Pennſylvania.----Francis Hopkinſon, Judge; William Lewis, Attorney; Clement Biddle, Marſhal.

Delaware.---Gunning Bedford, Judge; George Read, jun. Attorney; Allan M'Clean, Marſhal.

Maryland.---Thomas Johnſon, Judge; Joſeph Potts*, Attorney; Nathaniel Ramſey, Marſhal.

Virginia.---Edmund Pendleton, Judge; John Marſhall, Attorney; Edward Carrington, Marſhal.

South-Carolina.---Thomas Pinckney, Judge; John Julius Pringle, Attorney; Iſaac Huger, Marſhal.

Georgia.---Nathaniel Pendleton, Judge; Matthew M'Callifter, Attorney; Robert Forſyth, Marſhal.

Kentuckey.---Harry Innes, Judge; George Nicholas, Attorney; Samuel M'Dowell, jun. Marſhal.

* *Mr. Potts was not acted upon, it being ſuggeſted that there was a miſtake in the Chriſtian name.*

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, September 28, 1789.

The Houſe proceeded to conſider the amendment of the Senate to the bill for fixing the ſeat of government.

Mr. Madiſon moved a reſolution, as a proviſo to the bill, that nothing therein contained ſhould be conſtrued to affect the operation of the laws of Penſylvania within the ſaid diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, until Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe provide by law.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Madiſon moved to ſtrike out of the amendment thoſe words which comprehend within the diſtrict ſuch part of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia as is not excepted in the Pennſylvania act of ceſſion. The queſtion on this motion was not carried.

Mr. Gerry then moved to refer the bill with the amendments of the Senate to the next ſeſſion, and that in the interim, commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to examine the river Delaware, and to report a proper ſcite for the eſtabliſhment of the ſeat of government.

To this motion it was objected that it was not in order, ſince the queſtion of poſtponement had been decided in the negative on Saturday. Mr. Gerry defended the motion, as this was a motion for a particular reference, the former for a general one, and therefore the queſtion was a new one.

The Speaker declared it not to be in order.

Mr. Lee moved to ſtrike out the clauſe providing that the temporary reſidence ſhould be in New-York. This was not carried.

Mr. Boudinot moved to amend the amendment of the Senate, by annexing to it a clauſe, providing that the ſeat of government might be any where on the Delaware within the ſtates of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, or either of them, above Philadelphia and below Howel's ferry. Negatived.

The main queſtion of concurrence was then put, and there appeared, yeas 31---nays 24.

TUESDAY, September 29, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by the hon. Mr. Jay, with the following communications, viz.

United States, September 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

HIS moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by a letter dated the 7th of June laſt, addreſſed to the Preſident and members of the General Congreſs of the United States of North-America, announces the much lamented death of his ſon, the Dauphin. The generous conduct of the French monarch and nation towards this country, renders every event that may affect his or their poſterity intereſting to us; and I ſhall take care to aſſure him of the ſenſibility with which the United States participate in the affliction which a loſs, ſo much to be regretted, muſt have occaſioned both to him and to them. G. WASHINGTON.

United States, September 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

HAVING yeſterday been informed, by a joint committee of both Houſes of Congreſs, that they had agreed to a receſs, to commence this day, and to continue until the firſt Monday in January next, I take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting you, that conſidering how long and laborious this ſeſſion has been, and the reaſons which I preſume have produced this reſolution, it does not appear to me expedient to recommend any meaſures to their conſideration at preſent. G. WASHINGTON.

The buſineſs aſſigned for the preſent ſeſſion being finiſhed, the Speaker, purſuant to reſolution, adjourned the Houſe to the firſt Monday in January next, then to meet at the city of New-York.

Congreſs of the United States.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wedneſday, the fourth of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

The CONVENTIONS of a number of the ſtates having, at the time of their adopting the Conſtitution, expreſſed a deſire, in order to prevent miſconſtruction or abuſe of its powers, that further declaratory and reſtrictive clauſes ſhould be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will beſt inſure the beneficent ends of its inſtitution---

RESOLVED, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, two thirds of both Houſes concurring, that the following Articles be propoſed to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, as amendments to the Conſtitution of the United ſtates, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the ſaid Legiſlatures, to be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid Conſtitution, viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of, the Conſtitution of the United States of America, propoſed by Congreſs, and ratified by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, purſuant to the fifth article of the original Conſtitution.

ART. I. After the firſt enumeration required by the firſt article of the Conſtitution, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall be not leſs than one hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every forty thouſand perſons, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall not be leſs than two hundred repreſentatives, nor more than one repreſentative for every fifty thouſand perſons.

ART. II. No law varying the compenſation for the ſervices of the Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall take effect, until an election of Repreſentatives ſhall have intervened.

ART. III. Congreſs ſhall make no laws reſpecting an eſtabliſhment of religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, or abridging the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs; or the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble, and to petition the government for a redreſs of grievances.

ART. IV. A well-regulated militia being neceſſary to the ſecurity of a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed.

ART. V. No ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe, without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

ART. VI. The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers, and effects, againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, ſhall not be violated, and no warrants ſhall iſſue, but upon probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing the place to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized.

ART. VII. No perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger; nor ſhall any perſon be ſubject for the ſame offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall be compelled in any criminal caſe to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law; nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe without juſt compenſation.

ART. VIII. In all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the ſtate and diſtrict wherein the crime ſhall have been committed, which diſtrict ſhall have been previouſly aſcertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation; to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him; to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favor, and to have the aſſiſtance of council for his defence.

ART. IX. In ſuits at common law, where the value in controverſy ſhall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury ſhall be preſerved, and no fact, tried by a Jury, ſhall be otherwiſe re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. X. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

ART. XI. The enumeration in the Conſtitution, of certain rights, ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people.

ART. XII. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Atteſt,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
SAMUEL A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

*** The members of the ſociety for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Pilots, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a general meeting, on Monday, October 12, 1789, at the uſual place in Lodge-Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

‡*‡ The *Electors* of the county of *Montgomery* are requeſted to meet at the houſe of *John Wentz*, jun. in Whitpain townſhip, on Thurſday, the 8th of October, in order to form a ticket for members of Aſſembly and Convention, for ſaid county.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Paſſengers and Servants arriving in this ſtate, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Maſters of veſſels that may have any paſſengers or ſervants on board, that unleſs they enter ſuch paſſengers and ſervants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are ſubject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every paſſenger or ſervant ſo imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

Public Notice is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the City and County of *Philadelphia*,

THAT a General Election is to be held for the city and county aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 13th inſtant, at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, where the Freemen of the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk, Blockley and Kingſeſſing, are alſo to hold their elections. The Freemen of the townſhips of Germantown, Roxborough and Briſtol, are to hold their elections at the Union School-houſe, in Germantown: and the Freemen of the other townſhips in the ſaid county are to hold their elections at the houſe now or late of John Barneſly, in Buſſeltown, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin. The Judges, Inſpectors, &c. for the preſent year to be choſen according to the directions of the late Act to regulate the General Elections; and the returns to be made as uſual. The election to be opened between the hours of ten in the morning and one in the afternoon; at which places the Electors of the city and county are to chuſe

Two Perſons for Sheriffs,
Two for Coroners,
One Commiſſioner for the County,
Five Repreſentatives for the City, and
Five Repreſentatives for the County, in General Aſſembly.

And alſo, in conformity to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 15th day of September laſt, at ſaid time and places, the aforeſaid Freeholders are to chuſe

Five Perſons for the City, and
Five Perſons for the County of Philadelphia aforeſaid, to join in Convention for the purpoſe of reviewing or altering and amending the conſtitution of this ſtate.

And the Conſtables of the city and county are required to hold their elections in the reſpective Wards and Townſhips, on Saturday, the 10th day of October inſtant, to elect Townſhip and Ward Aſſeſſors and Inſpectors, to attend at the ſaid General Election at the State-Houſe aforeſaid. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants-Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and bank lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between Arch and Market-ſtreets in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth north and ſouth 12 feet and odd inches, and extending the ſame breadth from Front-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet; bounded on the north with William Standley's meſſuage and lot, on the ſouth with part of a meſſuage and lot by a certain writ of partition aſſigned and allotted to Sarah Harlt, on the eaſt by Water-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge or ſum of £1 11 2½. This is the third houſe above Market-ſtreet, and is an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Frederick Hagner, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

THE creditors of DANIEL JONES, of the townſhip and county of Montgomery, are requeſted to meet the Aſſignees, at the houſe of *Chriſtian Dull*, Inn-keeper, in Gwynedd townſhip, on Seventh day, the 17th inſt. in order to receive a dividend which will be then ſtruck on their reſpective accounts.

‡ JOHN EVANS, GEORGE MARIS, JOHN HESTON, } Aſſignees.

Montgomery county, Tenth Month 3d, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN this morning, a NEW SILVER WATCH, maker's name Richard Cowling, London, No. 527. Any perſon ſtopping the ſaid watch, and delivering it to the Printers hereof, or to the owner, employed by Mr. *Thomas Leiper*, Tobacconiſt, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.

September 29, 1789. §

N. B. The above watch, name and number, was advertiſed laſt week, in Dunlap & Claypoole's paper, Three Dollars reward.

ON the 5th of July laſt was found in the cuſtody of a man, who called himſelf *Ezra Holbrook*, the following articles, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. a ſilver watch, eight ſilk handkerchiefs, four of which are black, the other four Dublin flags; one ruffled ſhirt; two pair of white cotton ſtockings; two remnants of cambrick; four pair of plated buckles; five pen-knives; one half worn ſtrait bodied cloth coloured coat, and ſix pounds ten ſhillings in caſh; one hunting ſaddle, and an old bridle, the pad of the ſaddle is mended round the edge with green cloth: He had with him at the ſame time a black gelding, which was ſtolen from John Evans, at Coventry Forge, and is returned to him. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, in Drummore townſhip, Lancaſter county, before the middle of October next, proving their property and paying the charges, may have their goods again, otherwiſe they will be ſold ſhortly after.

Auguſt 1789. § MOSES IRWIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, in Auguſt laſt, a red and white HEIFFER, about three years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 30, 1789. ROBERT CURRY.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of PETER PHIPS, in Abington, a ſmall bay Gelding, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, well made, one fore foot white, trots well, and of good courage. Said horſe belongs to Thomas Smith, near Coryell's Ferry, in Soleberry townſhip, Bucks county. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, and gives notice to Thomas Smith, or brings him to Peter Phips, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, if ſtrayed; if ſtolen Forty Shillings for the horſe, or Five Pounds for horſe and thief, if committed to any goal, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, paid by

† THOMAS SMITH.

‡*‡ The FREEHOLDERS and other Electors for the county of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at the WIDOW LESHER'S Tavern, in Germantown, on *Friday*, the ninth of October next, in order to nominate five ſuitable perſons for members of *Aſſembly*; likewiſe five ſuitable perſons for members of *Convention*, for ſaid county; as alſo one *Commiſſioner*. It is hoped the freemen will generally turn out, as the nomination propoſed to take place on that day may, from all appearances, be the moſt intereſting ſubject of any that ever came before a free people, particularly your members of Convention. It would be well coolly to weigh and conſider the ſubject, and point out from amongſt you the moſt worthy and enlightened characters to perform this duty, it being one of the firſt ever committed to the charge of men. Sept. 23, 1789.

‡ The Electors of *Cheſter* county are requeſted to meet on FRIDAY, the 9th of October, at Weſt-Cheſter, in order to for a ticket form the enſuing election.
September 25, 1789.

Drugs and Medicines,

An entire new aſſortment,
Imported in the Apollo, Captain Billings, and the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, by

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market ſtreet;

WHERE every medicinal article, neceſſary for the Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary and private Family, are prepared, and ſold in any quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quantity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, will ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, dated the 9th day of this inſtant, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; L. L. D. Chief-Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſq; Juſtice of ſaid court---NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, when and where they are required to be in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and alſo that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the gaol of the ſaid county, be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown aforeſaid, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of American Independence.

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 24th of this inſtant, a dark brown ſtone horſe, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, ſomewhat galled on both ſhoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old laſt graſs. The perſon who ſtole the above horſe, goes by the name of *Robert Gamble*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to ſandy, and ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of ſilk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a ſilk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowſers, two pair of boots and a pair of ſilver ſpurs. He alſo took a ſaddle almoſt new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured ſweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a ſilver watch.

He alſo ſtole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my houſe, viz. three fine ſhirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread ſtockings, kneebuckles, a caſe of bleeding lancets, ſtock and ſtock buckle, and ſix dollars in caſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, paid by § JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſt, a ſtout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be four or five years old laſt ſpring, has ſome ſaddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitiſh, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN GROVER.
September 24, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY WAY, (widow of James Way) late of Weſt Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to

§ JOSHUA WAY, } Executors.
Sept. 30, 1789. EDWARD VERNON, }

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Eldad Roberts, late of Montgomery townſhip and county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order for ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, at the Spring-houſe. ‡ JOHN ROBERTS, Executor.
September 30, 1789.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Seventh month 7, 1789.

BROKE into the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has ſome ſaddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
† JOHN TEAS.

N. B. She was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Mercury ſome time ago.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at rheir STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet, *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, ſhalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thickſets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, ſattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *hoſiery*, coarſe felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

ON the 14th Auguſt laſt a SILVER WATCH was left with the ſubſcriber, by a perſon unknown; he has reaſon to believe that the watch has been ſtolen; it appears to have been at ſea, and from the account the fellow gave of himſelf he has been, not long ſince, at Wilmington, where it is ſuppoſed he ſtole it. Any perſon proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia. ‖ ARTHUR RICE.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend
And humble ſervant,
Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence amongſt you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by
Your friend and humble ſervant,
‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged
By your friend and humble ſervant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.
Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,
WILLAM WILL.
Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendſhip, I flatter myſelf my paſt conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore requeſt the favor of a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) ſhall be held in grateful remembrance by,
Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble ſervant,
Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the laſt general election I was ſolicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to requeſt your votes and intereſt at the next. Should I be ſo happy as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,
§ 1w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to ſolicit your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JAMES PICKERING.
Philad. Auguſt 18, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend*,
Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

The ACT for regulating *The Coaſting Trade*

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD'S Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling*.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.
6 W.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH'S anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of ſale, under the hand of David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan office of the late province (now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 8th day of October next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, beginning at a cheſnut tree on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid branch, thence along a line of marked trees eaſt by ſouth 84 perches, to another cheſnut tree; thence north by eaſt, croſſing ſaid branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence eaſt by ſouth 106 perches to a hickory; thence ſouth-eaſt by eaſt 104 perches to a poſt; thence ſouth ſouth-weſt 100 perches, to a poſt; thence ſouth 14 perches, to a poſt; thence weſt 160 perches, to a poſt; thence north north-weſt 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be ſold by
‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.
The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY*,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a caſt on one ſide and then ſhutting them for a ſmall time, his hair is very black and buſhy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fuſtian ſhort coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowſers, tow and linen ſhirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid, by ‡ JOHN JAMES.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE ſubſcriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are ſix valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the leſſee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This Furnace would ſuit a Forge Maſter, to make pigs for his own uſe and ſome caſtings which he might do by two or three months blaſt, with only the addition of two teams to thoſe he muſt have for his forge, as there is every year a ſufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for ſo ſhort a blaſt, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. ‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Ground-Rents,

WELL ſecured within the limits of the city, to amount of *Thirty Pounds per annum*, are wanted for the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, apply to
SAMUEL CLARK,
ELLISTON PEROT,
JOSEPH PASCHAL,
Ninth month 8th, 1789. SAMUEL COATS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3098.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1789.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Paſſengers and Servants arriving in this ſtate, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Maſters of veſſels that may have any paſſengers or ſervants on board, that unleſs they enter ſuch paſſengers and ſervants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are ſubject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every paſſenger or ſervant ſo imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

THE creditors of DANIEL JONES, of the townſhip and county of Montgomery, are requeſted to meet the Aſſignees, at the houſe of *Chriſtian Dull*, Inn-keeper, in Gwynedd townſhip, on Seventh day, the 17th inſt. in order to receive a dividend which will be then ſtruck on their reſpective accounts.

JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE MARIS, } Aſſignees.
JOHN HESTON,

Montgomery county, Tenth Month 3d, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN this morning, a NEW SILVER WATCH, maker's name Richard Cowling, London, No. 527. Any perſon ſtopping the ſaid watch, and delivering it to the Printers hereof, or to the owner, employed by Mr. *Thomas Leiper*, Tobacconiſt, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.

September 29, 1789. §

N. B. The above watch, name and number, was adverti ſed laſt week, in Dunlap & Claypoole's paper, Three Dollars reward.

ON the 5th of July laſt was found in the cuſtody of a man, who called himſelf *Ezra Holbrook*, the following articles, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. a ſilver watch, eight ſilk handkerchiefs, four of which are black, the other four Dublin flags; one ruffled ſhirt; two pair of white cotton ſtockings; two remnants of cambrick; four pair of plated buckles; five pen-knives; one half worn ſtrait bodied cloth coloured coat, and ſix pounds ten ſhillings in caſh; one hunting ſaddle, and an old bridle, the pad of the ſaddle is mended round the edge with green cloth: He had with him at the ſame time a black gelding, which was ſtolen from John Evans, at Coventry Forge, and is returned to him. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, in Drummore townſhip, Lancaſter county, before the middle of October next, proving their property and paying the charges, may have their goods again, otherwiſe they will be ſold ſhortly after.

Auguſt 1789. § MOSES IRWIN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of PETER PHIPS, in Abington, a ſmall bay Gelding, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, well made, one fore foot white, trots well, and of good courage. Said horſe belongs to Thomas Smith, near Coryell's Ferry, in Soleberry townſhip, Bucks county. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, and gives notice to Thomas Smith, or brings him to Peter Phips, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, if ſtrayed; if ſtolen Forty Shillings for the horſe, or Five Pounds for horſe and thief, if committed to any gaol, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, paid by

† THOMAS SMITH.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ---A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and SOLD by WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-ſtreet, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-ſtreet*,

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of PETER PINDAR, *Eſq*;

A diſtant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are perfixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author*.

AFTER the rapid ſale, and univerſal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and ſatiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needleſs to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; eſpecially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleaſure, peruſed ſome of his ſmaller pieces, which, as ſoon as publiſhed in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almoſt all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curioſity of their ſubſcribers, with extracts from this celebrated ſatiriſt. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for leſs than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one ſingle piece, not amounting to one ſixth part of the preſent volume, viz. the Louſiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, ſublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

To be Sold for the benefit of the Heirs.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing upwards of 300 acres, late the eſtate of Joſeph Huſband, deceaſed, ſituate in Harford county, Maryland, bounded on one ſide by a large ſtream of water called Deer-creek, whereon is a convenient ſeat for one or more merchant mills, or other water works, a dam is erected, race nearly dug, and other preparations made towards raiſing a ſaw-mill; it is about five or ſix miles from the head of the tide on Suſquehanna. The land is good, about 170 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered. It would conveniently admit of dividing into two or more parts, there being meadow on different places and ſeveral orchards. The buildings are a ſtone houſe and kitchen, each two ſtories high, a good frame barn with ſtabling under, and other out houſes. The payments may be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to JOSHUA HUSBAND, adjoining the premiſes, or JOHN STUMP, merchant, at Stafford mills, the head of the tide aforeſaid. † eow

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, in Auguſt laſt, a red and white HEIFFER, about three years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 30, 1789. ROBERT CURRY.

MRS. PINE'S *Boarding School for Young Ladies*,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Blockley, Auguſt 23, 1789.

WAS FOUND, A Female Child,

SUPPOSED to be near two years old, with a white bonnet, gown and petticaot; has a large mark on the breaſt and appears likely to have been ſcalded. The above child is ſuppoſed to have been left by a woman of tall ſtature, in a white gown, with large black cuffs, red petticoat and a white bonnet. Any perſon apprehending the perſons who left the above child, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC HAYES,) *Overſeers of*
† JOHN FRAILEY,) *the Poor.*

Deſcription of the Baſtile.

The following Deſcription of the *Baſtile Priſon*, in France (which has lately been deſtroyed by the populace) is extracted from the philanthropic Mr. HOWARD'S ſtate of Foreign Priſons.

I AM happy (ſays Mr. Howard) to be able to give ſome information of the Baſtile, by means of a pamphlet written by a perſon who was long confined in this priſon. It is reckoned the beſt account of this celebrated ſtructure ever publiſhed.

This caſtle is a ſtate priſon, conſiſting of eight very ſtrong towers, ſurrounded with a foſſe about 120 feet wide, and a wall 60 feet high. The entrance is at the end of the ſtreet of St. Antoine, by a drawbridge, and great gates, into the court of l' Hotel du Government; and from thence over another drawbridge to the Corps de Garde, which is ſeparated by a ſtrong barrier, conſtructed with beams palted with iron, from the Great Court. This court is about 120 feet by 80. In it is a fountain, and ſix of the towers ſurround it, which are united by walls of free-ſtone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern Corps de Logis, which ſeparates it from the Court du Puits. This court is 50 feet by 25. Contiguous to it are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform continued in terraces, on which the priſoners are ſometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are 13 cannons mounted, which are diſcharged on days of rejoicing. In the Corps de Logis is the council chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c.—above theſe are rooms for the priſoners of diſtinction; and over the council chamber the King's Lieutenant reſides. In the Court du Puits is a large well for the uſe of the kitchen.

The Dungeons of the tower de la Liberte extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a ſmall chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are 5 niches or cloſets, in which priſoners are put, one by one, to hear maſs, where they can neither ſee nor be ſeen.

The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the moſt offenſive ſcents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the priſoners are allowed ſome ſtraw to lay on the beds. Thoſe dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

Of the five claſſes of chambers, the moſt horrid, next to the dungeon, are thoſe in which are cages of iron. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with ſtrong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by ſix.

The calottes, or chambers, at the top of the towers, are ſomewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free ſtones. Here one can not walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly ſufficient ſpace for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within and without, admit but little light. In theſe rooms, the heat is exceſſive in ſummer, and the cold in winter. They have ſtoves.

Almoſt all other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about 20 feet in diameter, and 14 to 15 high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furniſhed with a bed of green ſerge &c. All the chambers are numbered. The priſoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

A ſurgeon and three chaplains reſide in the caſtle. If priſoners of note are dangerouſly ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this priſon. The priſoners who die there are buried in the pariſh of St. Paul, under the name of domeſtics.

A library was founded by a priſoner, who was a foreigner, and died in the Baſtile the beginning of the preſent century. Some priſoners obtain permiſſion to make the uſe of it.

One of the centinels on the inſide of the caſtle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake; and on the rounds on the outſide of the caſtle they ring every quarter of an hour.

I have (ſays Mr. Howard) inſerted ſo particular an account of this priſon, chiefly with the deſign of inculcating a reverence for the principles of a free conſtitution like our own, which will not permit in any degree the exerciſe of that deſpotiſm, which has rendered the name of the Baſtile ſo formidable. I was deſirous of examining it myſelf; and for that purpoſe knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the drawbridge before the entrance of the caſtle; but while I was contemplating this gloomy manſion, an officer came out much ſurprized, and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus obtained that freedom, which for one locked up within thoſe walls, it is next to impoſſible to obtain.

VIENNA, July 25,

THE Emperor has had no return of the fever ſince the 16th; his ſtrength is therefore augmenting daily, and we flatter ourſelves that his entire recovery is now certain, as the acute pains in the loins are entirely diſpelled, and his Imperial Majeſty no longer feels any inconvenience, either while walking, or riding in a carriage.

The Commiſſaries of War here, having exerciſed a degree of ſtrictneſs little ſhort of oppreſſion, in raiſing the new levies, his Imperial Majeſty has been pleaſed to iſſue a Reſcript to the Aulic Chamber, by which he prohibits the forcible enrollments of Merchants and Tradeſmens ſervants; and commands that only the waiters at coffee-houſes, ale-houſes, and ſuch others whoſe ſituations can be ſupplied by women, ſhall hereafter be obliged to ſerve.

A ſkirmiſh has taken place on the frontiers of Tranſylvania, betwixt the advanced poſts of a body of the army of Prince de Hohenlohe, Commander in Chief in that Province, and the advanced guard of the army, commanded by Prince Maurojeni, Hoſpodar of Wallachia, who endeavoured to make an irruption into Tranſylvania, with 30,000 troops.

As the enemy were unable to attempt the four paſſes of Boza, Altachanz, Terzbourg, and Temeſch, at once, they contented themſelves with endeavouring to ſurpriſe the advanced guard of the latter on the morning of the 15th. Our troops, however, under the command of General Orocz, ſuſtained their attack, which was very furious, with undaunted reſolution; and, after a conflict of four hours, maintained with uncommon obſtinacy on both ſides, obliged the aſſailants to retreat, and then purſuing them with fixed bayonets, left 200 on the field of battle.

On our part, Comte Khunn, firſt Lieutenant of the regiment of Szekler's Huſſars, 1 non-commiſſioned officer of the regiment of Orocz, 2 ſoldiers, and 1 artillery man, were killed; and 15 privates wounded.

We learn from the camp at Weirſkirchen, that a body of 1000 Turks have lately attempted to enter the Bannut of Temeſwar, near to Schuppanneck.

By letters from Oczakow we are informed, that the Turkiſh fleet appeared towards the latter end of June off the Iſle of Berezan; it is compoſed of 14 ſhips of the line, 15 frigates, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels, drawn up in the form of a half moon, to blockade that place. As we hear from Moldavia, that the Vice-Admiral Comte de Weynowich, who has 7 ſail of the line and 23 frigates under his command, has received advice of this circumſtance, we are in hourly expectation of an engagement between the two ſquadrons.

PARIS, *July* 30.

On Friday evening an armed Peaſant came to give notice at one of the guard-houſes, that a prodigious number of perſons were diſperſed over the plain of Monceaux, a country villa of the Duke d'Orleans, and the environs, committing various exceſſes, and entering the houſes of the inhabitants, laying them under contribution. The Peaſant was detained, according to an eſtabliſhed rule, to reward ſuch perſons as bring important intelligence, and puniſh the propagators of falſe alarms, till the fact was verified. A corps of 150 or 200 citizens, horſe and foot, immediately ſet off, and found theſe wretches diſperſed in bands over the country. They attacked the citizens with ſtones, &c. but were ſoon overpowered, a circle being formed around them; 62 were taken at the firſt onſet, many wounded and ſent to the hoſpital; and freſh reinforcements of citizens arriving, 200 were apprehended before eleven at night, and ſafely lodged in the barracks. Moſt of theſe fellows are the ſame who have been ſo long employed, to the number of 5000, at Monmartre, and regularly paid, nobody knows by whom: they were regularly called over, and, ſince the Revolution, have had no viſible object in their labours, if profligacy and idleneſs may not be ſo called. Four of the perſons taken were their Chiefs and Paymaſters. All the poor innocent creatures found amongſt them have been releaſed. I have already given ſome account of theſe vagabonds in a former letter, and their late occupation in levelling the platforms of Monmartre to form the ſcite of a battery to bombard the city. The circumſtance ſeems extraordinary.

The National Guard have arreſted two men with dark lanthorns, who were about to ſet fire to ſome warehouſes. Another body of men have ſeized a perſon on whom they found ſome conſecrated chalices, and ſeveral papers belonging to the Baſtile. He was known by four different names, had four different lodgings, and was ſaid to be a commander of one of the patroles.

Auguſt 6. A large detachment of armed citizens repaired on Monday to Iſle Adam, the ſeat of the Prince de Conti, from whence they brought into town in triumph 27 pieces of cannon, all braſs, except four caſt ones. Six of them were 32 pounders, and each drawn by ten horſes. Other detachments viſited the country houſes of the Comteſſe de Brionne, mother of Prince de Briche, three leagues from the former, whence they brought nine pieces of cannon.

The Prince de Lambeſc has got to Turin, where he arrived the 24th ult.

Hints were given to ſeveral of the Deputies of the National Aſſembly, on Monday laſt, of a mine being formed from under the ſtables of the Comte d'Artois to the Hall of the Aſſembly. After the recent and well aſcertained atrocities of the Cabal, the Members, juſtified in imagining every attempt poſſible, cauſed a ſtrict ſearch to be made by the militia of Verſailles, on the night of Monday; and numbers of citizens abandoned their houſes in the Rue de Noailles, under which the mine was ſuppoſed to paſs. On arriving at the ſtables, the Swiſs refuſed the militia entrance; on which they commanded him, on pain of inſtant death, to enter and precede them with torches. At every part of the building they examined, they left centinels, to prevent a ſurpriſe from the attendants belonging to the ſtables. At length M. de Vergnes, Equerry to the Comte d'Artois, arrived, and was refuſed admittance; but on his offering to ſhew every place, he was ſuffered to accompany the militia, who had already broken open ſeveral of the doors. All the cellars were carefully examined, and at length a diſcovery was made of an immenſe hole, the bottom of which could not be diſcovered. One of the citizens deſcended by means of a long beam held in a ſlanting direction; and the reſult of his obſervations was, that he could perceive no apertures correſponding with this hole, which was very deep; ſo that all that could be concluded is, that ſuch a horrid plan has been really in contemplation, and preparing for execution, either prior to, or ſince the revolution; no perſon belonging to the ſtables being able or willing to aſſign any uſe or meaning whatever for this excavation. It is unneceſary to add, that proper precautions are taken.

LONDON.

July 28. The late action on the frontiers of Finland was vigorouſly maintained on both ſides for the ſpace of ſeventeen hours. After the enemy had retired into Chriſtina, they were found to have left 250 men ſlain on the field of battle, beſides a number of officers and privates wounded, who were made priſoners.

On Thurſday the price of corn was ſo extravagantly high at Wrexham, that ſeveral poor families were unable to procure a ſufficient quantity of proviſions; but having gained intelligence of two boats being at Bangor (a ſmall village about five miles from thence) laden with different ſorts of grain, the colliers and miners, to the amount of about 200 men, aſſembled, and next morning proceeded to Bangor, where they ſecured the grain, which they ſent in waggons to Wrexham. They ſet fire to one of the boats, and to prevent the other ſharing the ſame fate the proprietors were obliged to preſent them with five guineas. Several waggon loads of corn and flour were likewiſe ſecured and brought to Wrexham, where it all remains, and will be ſold next market at a fair price.

Aug. 6. It has been ſaid that the apprehenſion of danger to the perſon of Louis XVI. alone prevents the Count d'Artois from commencing hoſtilities. We repeat it, that the Count and his party will, for the preſent, endeavour to accompliſh their purpoſe by indirect methods. The King, by lulling the Patriots into a falſe ſecurity, may more effectually promote the views of their enemies.

The violence at preſent exerciſed in France is not peculiar to that people:---on the contrary, it is common to every nation ſtruggling for its rights. Did the Engliſh conſtitution acquire permanency, and in ſome degree perfection, by the defeat of Charles I. and the Royaliſts, without bloodſhed?

Was our government---if government it could then be called---from the uſurpation of Cromwell to the acceſſion of Charles II. any thing elſe but one continued ſcene of riot and cruelty?

Would the acceſſion of William III. that glorious epoch in the hiſtory of our freedom, have been unattended with ſlaughter and confuſion, if it had not been for the peaceable abdication of that ſilly and ſuperſtitious monarch James II?

It is a little remarkable, that the French provinces which have been the foremoſt in ſeconding the National Aſſembly in the attainment of freedom, are thoſe which principally ſuffered the revocation of the Edict of Nantz.

When Louis XIV. aimed at the extirpation of every principle of civil and religious liberty in France, a *germe* remained, which, like the acorn of a Britiſh oak, has become the rampart of freedom.

Amidſt the pillage and diſorder that now prevails in Paris, it might be imagined that the modern Gauls had adopted the ſentiments of their anceſtors: "Our right exiſts in our arms. Whatever the *ſtrongeſt* can ſeize upon, that is the right of the *ſtrongeſt*."

To the Marquis DE LA FAYETT may the preſent emancipation of the citizens of the Commonwealth of France be more juſtly attributed, than to any other of their patriotic characters. His long reſidence in England and America gave him juſt ideas of government---and he has been taught the relative Rights of the Ruler and the Ruled, in the continual correſpondence he has kept up with his adopted father, GENERAL WASHINGTON---the hero and ſtateſman,

"Who with the enlighten'd Patriots met,
On Schuylkill's banks in cloſe Divan,
And wing'd that arrow ſure as fate,
Which "aſcertain'd the ſacred Rights of Man."

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, Auguſt 4.

"We have had great commotions here. Four houſes were totally deſtroyed, and the commandant of the town, with ſome general officers, &c. have been very roughly handled by the populace. The commandant is now confined to his bed, in conſequence of the wounds he received from ſome ſtones which were thrown at him.

"I have been witneſs to many acts of ferocity in the populace, but this is ever the conſequence of their retalliating on thoſe who have long tyranized over them.

"The intendant had a narrow eſcape; he was overtaken near Orchio, on his flight to Doua. and obliged to make a precipitate retreat from his carriage, and ſhelter himſelf, with a ſervant who accompanied him, among the growing corn; when night coming on, the ſearch for him was diſcontinued. His deputy's houſe was deſtroyed, and his own chateau had afterwards the ſame fate. He is ſaid to have returned thither, and periſhed in the ruins!

"The ſoldiers here eſpouſed the popular cauſe, and contributed much to the deſtruction of buildings, &c. belonging to thoſe who had rendered themſelves obnoxious. Among theſe, the houſe of M. Martel, who was reckoned immenſely rich, is razed to the ground; his books, papers, and even his money, were ſcattered about the ſtreets, or thrown into the river.

"We have all enliſted, and it was happy we did it that very night, for all the town would have been in flames the next day. The arſenal having ſupplied us with arms and ammunition, we are at liberty to do as we pleaſe. The ſoldiers are mixed among us, and are unanimous for the Third Eſtate. We treat them well in return. Every one here, even the Monks and Prieſts, have the national cockades, white, blue and red, and the companies of militia have a diſtinctive ribbon at their button hole. About 15,000 men are raiſed; the country is well ſupplied with arms from the arſenal, and probably we ſhall continue embodied till the National Aſſembly has ſettled the great buſineſs they have in hand.

Letter of the Marquis de la Fayette to the Preſidents of the Diſtricts of Paris.

"Gentlemen,

"I truſt ere long, that proper arrangements will be made to define the diſtinct provinces of the civil and military power---arrangements that will clearly mark out their ſeparate functions and offices, ſo as to procure the confidence and reliance of each reſpective party. But your civil regulations do not keep pace with ours---and from them ſhould originate every authority. Permit me to look forward to a ſpeedy and happy moment, when every article ſhall be adjuſted---and when confuſion ſhall give way to order---and when the citizen and the ſoldier ſhall know, and each perſon perform his duty.

"The Mayor, as firſt magiſtrate, and your proper repreſentatives, will order and ſee executed the civil rights of the ſtate.

"To guard the capital---to execute decrees of your repreſentatives---to obey you while living---to die, if neceſſary, in your defence---theſe are the duties of the military, whom I have the honor to command.

(Signed)
LE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE,
Commandant General.

Auguſt 9. Baron de Bezenval is to be tried immediately. He is in ſafe cuſtody. He was General of the King's troops in the diſtrict of Paris at the time of the revolution; was in all the ſecrets of the court party, and was the perſon who wrote to the Governor of the Baſtile to defend the garriſon but for twelve hours, and all would be ſafe. The people are moſt inveterate againſt him.

M. de Bezenval was ſecond in command under M. de Broglio, a particular favorite of the Queen, with whom he had the confidence to remain until the King returned from Paris. It was this gentleman who peeviſhly obſerved to his Majeſty, that as there was no further occaſion for him, he would call his carriage, and go home; to which an old Nobleman replied, "Your carriage! a poſt chaiſe and eight you mean." It now appears, that for his own ſafety he ſhould have followed the veteran courtier's advice.

According to letters from Nantz, received on Thurſday, eleven veſſels arrived there from America, the 29th of laſt month, laden with wheat and other corn. Their cargoes were diſpoſed of the morning after their arrival, and the ſhips were unlading as faſt as poſſible, to return home for freſh cargoes, grain being very plentiful in the American ſtates.

Aug. 10. Mr. Fenwick writes from Elſineur, that the Revel fleet was ſeen off Gothland the 22d, and the Swediſh fleet off Bornholm 26th July, of courſe both ſteering towards each other: And ſeveral private letters received by the Dutch mail laſt Saturday mention, that the two fleets were in ſight of each other.

The Mail due this day may thus bring intelligence of an engagement, the event of which muſt have much influence in the termination of the preſent hoſtilities in the North.

Prince Graſſalkovics, and the reigning Prince Louis of Lichtenſtein, are appointed by the Emperor his Commiſſaries, to be at Frankfort in September next, for the Election of a King of the Romans.

Money never was ſo plenty as at preſent, and it is expected the Bank will ſoon diſcount at four per cent. They now give Governmen money a three per cent. on Exchequer bills.

By a ſingular fatality, Louis XVI. who ſet the dangerous ſtone of Revolution a-rolling in Sweden and America, is now cruſhed by it himſelf.

Auguſt 11. Reports were in circulation yeſterday, that an action had taken place in the Baltic between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets, in which the latter were ſaid to have obtained a deciſive victory over the Cazrian's ſquadron, after a very obſtinate conflict. Two or three ſhips were ſtated to have been blown up. We can, however, aſſure the public, that no official or poſitive information of this event had been received when this paper went to preſs.----*Eng. Chron.*

However degraded the preſent ſituation of the French Monarch may appear in the eyes of thoſe who prefer tyrannic pomp to the bleſſings of liberty, he certainly ought to conſider it an honor to have free citizens attend his ſtate inſtead of foreign mercenaries---and to be guarded by a civil military that aſks no pay.

Accounts are much exaggerated reſpecting the banditti that infeſt the French roads---no information has been received of depredations committed between Paris and Calais, by any of the refugees that have come over by that route.

The Emperor making a truce with the Turks for three years, a circumſtance which, according to the earlieſt and moſt authentic accounts from Germany, is now certainly on the tapis, occaſions much ſpeculation. There is no meaſure that looks more hoſtile towards the liberties of France, circumſtanced as matters are at preſent: In ſhort, no country bids ſo fair for another revolution; nor is it likely, but civil war, of the worſt kind, will be the ultimatum of the preſent conteſts.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* Auguſt 17.

It is with much ſatisfaction we learn, by ſome Spaniards juſt arrived from Cuba, via N. Side, that the famous pirate Gregorio, of whom partticular mention was made in a letter from Lord Dunmore to Admiral Affleck, communicated by the Admiral, is taken, and carried into St. Jago de la Cuba, by a ſloop fitted out from that place for the expreſs purpoſe of purſuing him. When our informant departed, the pirate was a cloſe priſoner, and therefore has probably before now expiated for his offence by death.

Antigua has lately been ſo ſeverely afflicted with a drought, that Government, it is ſaid, have paid near 40l. ſterling, per diem, for a ſupply of water to the garriſons.

About the 16th ultimo a ſevere gale of wind blew at Dominica, and drove all the veſſels out to ſea.---Among them was his Majeſty's ſhip Jupiter, who loſt a new ſet of ſails, bent a few days preceding the bad weather.

BOSTON, October 3, 1789.

A gentleman lately arrived from France, which kingdom he left the 7th of Auguſt, informs, that the calm of peace was ſucceeding to the ſtorm of inſurrection---and adds, that America is riſing moſt gloriouſly in the eyes of all Europe: And the reſpect now paid to her flag increaſes with the *moments* of her national exiſtence.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Louiſville Auguſt 1, 1789.

"The convention of this diſtrict met a few days ago, when they were of opinion it would not be the intereſt of the diſtrict to be ſeperated from the ſtate of Virginia on the conditions propoſed by the late aſſembly of Virginia --They petition the aſſembly for better terms, which, if not granted, will cauſe the convention to meet again, and reconſider the terms propoſed. The Indians have murdered ſeveral perſons in the neighbourhood of this place this ſummer---A volunteer party of about 300 men are now preparing to march againſt the Indian towns."

Extract of a letter, dated Dominica, September 6, 1789

"This day week the moſt diabolical deſign that ever was formed, was diſcovered in Martinico.---It was an inſurrection of the negroes, who were that night to have ſet fire to the large and beautiful town of St. Pierre; while the white people were all in confuſion, and ſtriving to eſcape the flames, they were to be butchered indiſcriminately, man, woman and child. The combuſtibles were laid in upwards of one hundred houſes (conſiſting of hemp dipt in turpentine.) The plot was not diſcovered till five o'clock in the evening, when a negro belonging to an old lady, ſtung with remorſe on thinking that he muſt murder the woman who had brought him up from a child, diſcloſed it to her. The troops being thereupon aſſembled, forty of the negroes were taken, armed with a hanger and long knife each, the inſtruments which were in a few hours to have put a period to the exiſtence of near five thouſand people. All the inhabitants have been under arms ever ſince, as they are afraid the negroes will attempt to reſcue the forty who are in goal, but this week they will all be reſcued by the grim hand of death in the dreadful form of a *rack*. As it is only ſix hours paſſage to Martinico, I ſhall go there to ſee the execution, to be convinced if the rack is the terrible thing it is repreſented.

"This moment we were alarmed with an account of 10 ſail of large men of war being ſeen between this place and Gaudaloupe, with a number of colours hoiſted, which leaves us in ſuſpence to whar nation they belong---but ſuppoſe by their built, to be Swedes, going down againſt the Daniſh iſlands of St. Croix St. John, and St. Thomas."

YORK, (Pennſylvania) September 30

The following melancholy accident happened on the 12th inſt. As Mr. Eli Mills, late a captain in the York county militia, was aſſiſting in raiſing a bridge over Yellow Breeches creek, at William Willis's mill, in Newbury townſhip, he had the misfortune to receive a blow on the head with a large piece of timber, which ſo ſtunned him, that he fell off the pillar on which he ſtood into the creek, and in the fall daſhed his head againſt a limeſtone rock; he was inſtantly taken out but with very little ſigns of life. Shortly after he was taken out he uttered a few words, though not intelligibly. He languiſhed in great agony till ten o'clock the next night, when he expired. He was a young man of a fair character, and much regretted by all who knew him. He has left a diſconſolate widow, and two ſmall children, to bewail his loſs.

On Saturday and Monday laſt, there was a public examination of the ſchools of the York Academy, and on the evening of Monday, the ſtudents of the claſſical ſchool delivered ſpeeches before a reſpectable audience, and acquitted themſelves to the general ſatisfaction of the truſtees, viſitors, and all who were preſent.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux to his correſpondent in this city, dated Auguſt 17.

"The unexpected revolution that has lately taken place in this kingdom, is near its completion. A temporary loan of 30 millions have been ſubſcribed. This city alone has ſubſcribed 10 millions."

Extract of a letter from France, dated July 30.

"I am told, (though I confeſs I do not give full credit) that unto this hour, there are lamentations and calls heard in the Baſtile, of priſoners who cannot be found or got at, the people being ignorant of the avenues or means to their abode, and few beſides the Governor (who is now dead) knowing the way, or having the means. It is poſſible thoſe who do know it, may be in the power of a govenmental bribe, to keep the ſecret, and let the priſoners ſooner expire than be liberated. Great talk is alſo made of a ſubterraneous paſſage, which communicates for miles together to this fort. It is certainly true, that none but its priſoners and officers were ever permitted to enter it; and I have been requeſted by the guard, to withdraw, when I have been ſeen ſtanding ſtill to look at it."

On Thurſday the 8th inſtant, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the city and county of Philadel-

phia, was holden at the new County Court-House in this city, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, when bills of indictment being found againſt John Burns, alias Francis Burns, John Bennet, Daniel Cronan, John Ferguſon, alias John Taylor, and John Logan, for that Francis Burns in the night of the 19th of September laſt, aided by the reſt, murdered John M'Farland in his dwelling in Market ſtreet, at the corner of Thirteenth-ſtreet, near the Center Square, in this city. The priſoners pleaded, ſeverally, that they were not guilty, but, upon trial, were all found guilty; partly, on the confeſſion of three of them; and the others, upon very ſatisfactory evidence. Theſe five men, for divers felonies, had been previouſly condemned to terms of public labour, but had eſcaped. Next day they were all ſentenced to be hanged; and on Monday they were executed accordingly.

On Friday, Henry Gregemeyer, accuſed of highway robbery, on the 4th of September laſt, on Margaret Smith, on the Ridge road, near Turner's lane, and taking from her ſome wearing apparel, a gold ring, and 12/6 in money---being found guilty, was ſentenced to five years diſgraceful public ſervitude; as was James Sands, a young man of 16, for burglary, in breaking and entering, in the night, the cellar under the dwelling of Mr. George Habacker, of this city, merchant, with intent to ſteal port wine in bottles.

-------- May, an old offender, and John Hamilton, were alſo convicted of plundering veſſels at the wharfs of this city, and each condemned to two years diſgraceful ſervitude. Though guilty of larceny only, they were tried in this Court, becauſe the witneſſes being ſeafaring people, could not ſtay till next Mayor's Court.

Then the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was adjourned till the 9th of November next, to finiſh the buſineſs depending, as divers witneſſes, not expecting to be called ſo early, did not attend at this time.

The following paragraph is copied from a Savannah newſpaper of September 10th.

"Yeſterday a ſloop arrived here from New-York, having on board a detachment of continental troops commanded by captain Burbeck; ſhe has brought a quantity of goods neceſſary for the treaty to be holden with the Creek Indians."

In addition to the above information, we are informed that general Lincoln, colonel Humphries and Mr. Cyrus Griffin, the commiſſioners for treating with the Indians, arrived in a ſloop from Boſton, at Savannah, on Saturday the 12th September, and on Sunday marched, with the troops, accompanied with two Indian chiefs, to Rock Landing on the Oconee, the place appointed for holding a treaty.

Congreſs of the United States.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wedneſday, the 4th of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT to ſuſpend part of an act, entituled, "An Act to regulate the collection of the Duties impoſed by law on the Tonnage of Ships or Veſſels, and on Goods Wares and Merchandize, imported into the United States," and for other purpoſes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That ſo much of the act, entituled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States," as obliges ſhips or veſſels bound up the river Potowmac, to come to, and depoſit manifeſts of their cargoes, with the officers at Saint Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, ſhall be and is hereby ſuſpended until the firſt day of May next.

Be it further enacted, That all the privileges and advantages to which ſhips or veſſels owned by citizens of the United States, are by law entituled, ſhall be, until the fifteenth day of January next, extended to ſhips and veſſels wholly owned by the citizens of the States of North-Carolina, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.---*Provided,* That the maſter of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel laſt mentioned, ſhall produce a regiſter for the ſame, conformable to the laws of the ſtate in which it ſhall have been obtained, ſhewing that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel is, and, before the firſt day of September inſtant, was owned as aforeſaid, and make oath or affirmation, before the collector of the port in which the benefit of this act is claimed, that the ſhip or veſſel for which ſuch regiſter is produced, is the ſame therein mentioned, and that he believes it is ſtill wholly owned by the perſon or perſons named in ſaid regiſter, and that he or they are citizens of one of the ſtates aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That all rum, loaf ſugar, and chocolate, manufactured or made in the ſtate of North-Carolina, or Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, and imported or brought into the United States, ſhall be deemed and taken to be, ſubject to the like duties, as goods of the like kinds, imported from any foreign ſtate, kingdom or country, are made ſubject to.

And be it further enacted, That Rehoboth, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſhall be a port of entry and delivery, until the fifteenth day of January next, and that a collector be appointed for the ſame.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---September 16, 1789.
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

New-Jerſey Paper-Money.

NUMBER *I.*

To the CITIZENS *of the State of* NEW-JERSEY.

THE Tender on the Continental Currency and on the ſtate-money of the 9th of June 1780, was very injurious to the citizens of New-Jerſey. The injuſtice of impoſing a tender on a depreciating paper was very apparent from thoſe two inſtances. Yet the ſtate of New-Jerſey, after dear bought experience, and in time of peace in 1785, emitted a Paper-money, commonly called Loan-Office money, to circulate for the term of twelve years, and armed it with a tender. The ſtate, in 1786, impoſed a tender alſo on another ſpecies of their paper-money, commonly called Revenue-money, which then had Twenty-two years to run. The paper money of this ſtate, has, from the year 1786, to the preſent day, depreciated nearly if not fully one third in its nominal value; and the depreciation of it has, in many caſes on compulſory payments, occaſioned to the creditor the loſs of one third of his debt. A paper daily depreciating, wearing a tender, injuring at almoſt every ſtep in its progreſs, and likely ſo to continue in one part until the year 1798, and in another part, until the year 1808, was a miſchief ſerious in its nature and fraught with many prejudicial conſequences too obvious to need an enumeration. This was an enormous evil, which called loudly for redreſs. To remedy this and other evils, was framed the Conſtitution of the United States of America, which the State of New-Jerſey unanimouſly ratified. This Conſtitution, on the 4th of March 1789, on which day it began to proceed and to diffuſe extenſively its beneficial effects, did, by the tenth ſection of the firſt article, and by the ſecond clauſe of the ſixth article, ſuperſede and do away between citizen and citizen, in the payment of debts, the tender on the Loan-Office-money and revenue-money of New-Jerſey. This is, among many others, one great benefit which this ſtate has already derived from the new Conſtitution. Happy æra, when was baniſhed from the union the folly and iniquity of a tender on worthleſs paper! The only money which, ſince the 4th of March laſt, has carried in New-Jerſey a legal tender in the payment of debts between citizen and citizen, is Spaniſh milled ſilver dollars and Portugal half-johannesſes, which were legitimated by act of the Legiſlature of that ſtate on the 11th of February, 1777. The Loan-Office-money and revenue-money are lawfully receivable in the payment of taxes to the ſtate, in the ſame manner they were before the 4th of laſt march. The Loan-Office-money is, and by law ought to be, receivable by the ſtate until the expiration of its term, in ſatisfaction and diſcharge of the mortgages on which the bills were loaned, in the ſame manner it was before the 4th of laſt March. The New-Jerſey paper-money has not had, ſince the 4th of March laſt, any legal tender on it between citizen and citizen in compulſory payments of debts. The citizens of New-Jerſey are well entitled to avail themſelves, in their contracts and other money-matters, of the benefit of the new Conſtitution, the ſupreme law of the ſtate.

SILVER-MONEY, *a Citizen of New-Jerſey.*

Dated the 25th September, 1789.

Juſt Arrived, and to be Sold by
James Hartley *or* Daniel Potts,
A few beſt Engliſh
Forge Hammers & Anvills,
Caſt in Green Sand. †4w.

Imported, in the John and Grange, from Liverpool, and for Sale, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,

At the corner of *Market* and *Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia,*

CAPT, and jeweled and other warranted watches,
Japaned clock faces,
Enameled watch faces,
Clock and time-piece ſprings,
Watch ſprings,
Ground and unground glaſſes,
Fuze chains and arbours,
Regulating ſprings,
Caſe ſprings and buttons,
Catgut, large and ſmall,
Oil ſtones,
Pumice and rotten ſtone,
Magnifying glaſſes,
Slit pinions and bells,
Caſt braſs and forged work,
Large and ſmall bench vizes,
Large and ſmall turnbenches,
Hand and tail vizes,
Sliding tongs and cutting nippers,
Large and ſmall ſtakes,
Large and ſmall ſcrew plates,
Large and ſmall plyers,
Round noſe ditto,
Hammers and blow pipes,
Caſe ſtakes and hammers,
Pinion and frame guages,
Scales and weights,
Pocket compaſſes and dials,
Steel drill bows,
Bruſhes,
Large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files.

A Lady's elegant gold watch, and watches repaired at the moſt reaſonable rates. ¶

New Book and Stationary Store.

On the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below the Market, and five doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,
ROBERT CAMPBELL

Has for ſale the following, which will be ſold upon the moſt reaſonable terms,

FAMILY bibles, with or without the Apocrypha; Octavo ditto, with notes or Apocrypha; School ditto, with or without pſalms; Teſtaments large and ſmall; Watts's pſalms and hymns; Barlow's pſalms and hymns; Newton's works, 6 vols. Milton's paradiſe loſt; Hervey's meditations; Brown's dictionary of the bible, 2 vols. Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible, 6 vols. Bunyan's pilgrims progreſs; Rowe's letters from the dead to the living; Pocket dictionaries; Dilworth's ſchoolmaſters aſſiſtant; Gordon's hiſtory of the American revolution, 3 vols. Beauties of hiſtory, 2 vols. Small hiſtories aſſorted; Dilworth's, Webſter's and Percie's ſpelling-books; Primers; Writing-paper of every quality; Blank books; Dutch, Engliſh and American quills of the beſt kinds; Ink-powder, wax, wafers, &c. &c.

R. CAMPBELL has imported by the late veſſels from Britain, an extenſive aſſortment of books in the various branches of literature.

To be LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS,
Mount Hope Furnace *and* Hopewell Forge,

SITUATE in Lancaſter county, about 14 miles from the borough of Lancaſter, late the eſtate of Peter Grubb. The works are too well known to need a particular deſcription of their advantages. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of April next. For terms enquire of JASPER YEATES, in Lancaſter, or of EDWARD BURD, in Philadelphia. ctf.

Woodberry, 10th month, 13th.
FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 12th inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN GARDNER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well ſet, with light coloured ſtraight hair; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, his upper jacket half worn, fuſtian under ditto, and trowſers of yellow cottonade, both new, a homeſpun ſhirt, yarn and thread ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid Lad in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

¶ AMOS COOPER.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the 2d inſtant, from the paſture at Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jerſey. A bright bay COLT, (a gelding,) well made, three years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands 2 inches high, black mane and tail, part of his mane inclining to hang on the near ſide, was turned over and platted, has a long dock, he was hooked under the tail (when a colt,) perhaps there may be a ſcar, had a ſmall lump on his ſtifle-joint lately, occaſioned by a hurt, but in time may diſapear: was not broke to the ſaddle, but was ſo very gentle that the thief might jump on and ride him off, without much danger of breaking his----neck. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt and thief, ſo that the owner may get his colt, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or ſix dollars for the colt only, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Bordentown.

JOHN OLIVER.

Allen townſhip, Northampton county, Oct. 8, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Auguſt laſt, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof, for the charges of keeping. ‡

JAMES RALSTON.

Norriſtown, Montgomery County, October 7, 1789.

WAS committed to the gaol of the ſaid county, a certain GEORGE SHARP, who ſays he is a ſervant to Patrick Storey, in Suſſex county, State of New-Jerſey, his maſter is deſired to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his fees. ¶

WILLIAM STROUD, Goaler.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* United States *of* AMERICA,
A *PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty GOD, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favour: And whereas both Houſes of Congreſs have, by their joint committee, requeſted me "to recommend to the People of "the United States, a day of public Thankſgiving and Prayer, "to be obſerved by acknowleging with grateful hearts the many "and ſinglar favors of Almighty GOD, eſpecially by affording "them an opportunity peaceably to eſtabliſh a form of govern-"ment for their ſafety and happineſs."

NOW THEREFORE, I do recommend and aſſign *THURSDAY,* the twenty-ſixth day of *November* next, to be devoted by the people of theſe ſtates, to the ſervice of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our ſincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;---for the ſignal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpoſition of his providence in the courſe and concluſion of the late war;-- for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have ſince enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to eſtabliſh conſtitutions of government for our ſafety and happineſs, and particularly the national one now lately inſtituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are bleſſed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffuſing uſeful knowledge;--- and in general, for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleaſed to confer upon us.

AND ALSO, That we may then unite in moſt humbly offering our prayers and ſupplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beſeech him to pardon our national and other tranſgreſſions;---to enable us all, whether in public or private ſtations, to perform our ſeveral and relative duties properly and punctually;--to render our national government a bleſſing to all the people, by conſtantly being a government of wiſe, juſt and conſtitutional laws, diſcreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed;-- to protect and guide all ſovereigns and nations (eſpecially ſuch as have ſhewn kindneſs unto us) and to bleſs them with good government, peace and concord;---to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the encreaſe of ſcience among them and us;---and generally, to grant unto all mankind ſuch a degree of temporal proſperity as he alone knows to be beſt.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hudred and eighty-nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

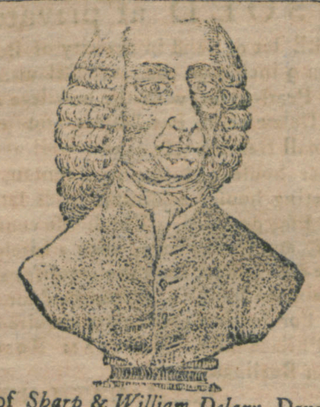
On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.----The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Shorer,* on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---- The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Roper,* in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.----The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale ---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
ctf. CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, September 29, 1789.



The Partnerſhip of *Sharp & William Delany,* Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD,* the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets---

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of
Drugs & Medicines,
Surgeons Inſtruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine Cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers, as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to

ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789. §

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

"*The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

"*On motion,* Reſolved, *That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

"*The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

"*The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

"*Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

"Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quanity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, will ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

Drugs and Medicines,

An entire new aſſortment,

Imported in the Apollo, Captain Billings, and the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, by

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet;

WHERE every medicinal article, neceſſary for the Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary and private Family, are prepared, and ſold in any quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at their STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet, *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, ſhalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thickſets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, fattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *hoſiery*, coarſe felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow pen-knives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE ſubſcriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are ſix valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the leſſee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This Furnace would ſuit a Forge Maſter, to make pigs for his own uſe and ſome caſtings which he might do by two or three months blaſt, with only the addition of two teams to thoſe he muſt have for his forge, as there is every year a ſufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for ſo ſhort a blaſt, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. ‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

The ACT for regulating

The Coaſting Trade

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD's Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling*.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, dated the 9th day of this inſtant, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; L. L. D. Chief-Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and the Honorable JacobRuſh, Eſq; Juſtice of ſaid court---NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, when and where they are required to be in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and alſo that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the gaol of the ſaid county, be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown aforeſaid, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of American Independence.

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

A ROBBERY committed at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, by five armed men, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and the following articles taken, a ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name, R. Lenox, London, number 7060, about 60 pounds in money, two ſilk gowns, one red and blue mantua, the other light perſian, two ſurtout coats of an olive colour, with mohair buttons, one jean coat and veſt, two pair of Queens cord breeches, one jean ditto, one cottonade coat of a dove colour, a ſtriped Bengal veſt, three pair of light grey worſted ſtockings, 6 pair of carved ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſix ſmall ſilver tea-ſpoons, marked R. I. one double blue and white coverlid, two blankets, nine ſhirt patterns, nine yards of fulled linſey, marked R. I. in large cypher letters, three pair of mens ſhoes, two pair of boots, one large, three hats, one ſmall, bound with velvet, with a number of other articles; likewiſe a lage bay horſe, a natural trotter, with his mane hanging the near ſide, a ſtar, ſnip and one white hind foot, a new ſaddle, with a red and white ſtriped cloth, faced with red, a curb briddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, or in proportion for any part.

September 28, 1789. ‡ ROBERT IREDELL.

ON the 14th Auguſt laſt a SILVER WATCH was left with the ſubſcriber, by a perſon unknown; he has reaſon to believe that the watch has been ſtolen; it appears to have been at ſea, and from the account the fellow gave of himſelf he has been, not long ſince, at Wilmington, where it is ſuppoſed he ſtole it. Any perſon proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia. ‖ ARTHUR RICE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 24th of this inſtant, a dark brown ſtone horſe, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, ſomewhat galled on both ſhoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old laſt graſs. The perſon who ſtole the above horſe, goes by the name of *Robert Gamble*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to ſandy, and ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of ſilk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a ſilk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowſers, two pair of boots and a pair of ſilver ſpurs. He alſo took a ſaddle almoſt new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured ſweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a ſilver watch.

He alſo ſtole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my houſe, viz. three fine ſhirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread ſtockings, kneebuckles, a caſe of bleeding lancets, ſtock and ſtock buckle, and ſix dollars in caſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, paid by § JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſt, a ſtout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be four or five years old laſt ſpring, has ſome ſaddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitiſh, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN GROVER.

September 24, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY WAY, (widow of James Way) late of Weſt Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to

§ JOSHUA WAY,)
Sept. 30, 1789. EDWARD VERNON,) Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Eldad Roberts, late of Montgomery townſhip and county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order for ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, at the Spring-houſe. ‡ JOHN ROBERTS, Executor.

September 30, 1789.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Seventh month 7, 1789.

BROKE into the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has ſome ſaddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

† JOHN TEAS.

N. B. She was adverti ſed in the Pennſylvania Mercury ſome time ago.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a caſt on one ſide and then ſhutting them for a ſmall time, his hair is very black and buſhy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fuſtian ſhort coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowſers, tow and linen ſhirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid, by ¶ JOHN JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3099.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1789.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* United States *of* AMERICA, A *PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty GOD, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favour: And whereas both Houſes of Congreſs have, by their joint committee, requeſted me "to recommend to the People of "the United States, a day of public Thankſgiving and Prayer, "to be obſerved by acknowleging with grateful hearts the many "and ſinglar favors of Almighty GOD, eſpecially by affording "them an opportunity peaceably to eſtabliſh a form of govern-"ment for their ſafety and happineſs."

NOW THEREFORE, I do recommend and aſſign *THURSDAY*, the twenty-ſixth day of *November* next, to be devoted by the people of theſe ſtates, to the ſervice of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our ſincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;---for the ſignal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpoſition of his providence in the courſe and concluſion of the late war;---for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have ſince enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to eſtabliſh conſtitutions of government for our ſafety and happineſs, and particularly the national one now lately inſtituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are bleſſed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffuſing uſeful knowledge;---and in general, for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleaſed to confer upon us.

AND ALSO, That we may then unite in moſt humbly offering our prayers and ſupplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beſeech him to pardon our national and other tranſgreſſions;---to enable us all, whether in public or private ſtations, to perform our ſeveral and relative duties properly and punctually;---to render our national government a bleſſing to all the people, by conſtantly being a government of wiſe, juſt and conſtitutional laws, diſcreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed;---to protect and guide all ſovereigns and nations (eſpecially ſuch as have ſhewn kindneſs unto us) and to bleſs them with good government, peace and concord;---to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the encreaſe of ſcience among them and us;---and generally, to grant unto all mankind ſuch a degree of temporal proſperity as he alone knows to be beſt.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.---The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Shorer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.---The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

ctf.

Alexandria, September 29, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the 2d inſtant, from the paſture at Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jerſey. A bright bay COLT, (a gelding,) well made, three years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands 2 inches high, black mane and tail, part of his mane inclining to hang on the near ſide, was turned over and platted, has a long dock, he was hooked under the tail (when a colt,) perhaps there may be a ſcar, had a ſmall lump on his ſtifle-joint lately, occaſioned by a hurt, but in time may diſapear: was not broke to the ſaddle, but was ſo very gentle that the thief might jump on and ride him off, without much danger of breaking his----neck. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt and thief, ſo that the owner may get his colt, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or ſix dollars for the colt only, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Bordentown.

JOHN OLIVER.

Allen townſhip, Northampton county, Oct. 8, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Auguſt laſt, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof, for the charges of keeping. ‡

JAMES RALSTON.

New Book and Stationary Store.

On the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below the Market, and five doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

ROBERT CAMPBELL

Has for ſale the following, which will be ſold upon the moſt reaſonable terms,

FAMILY bibles, with or without the Apocrypha; Octavo ditto, with notes or Apocrypha; School ditto, with or without pſalms; Teſtaments large and ſmall; Watts's pſalms and hymns; Barlow's pſalms and hymns; Newton's works, 6 vols. Milton's paradiſe loſt; Hervey's meditations; Brown's dictionary of the bible, 2 vols. Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible, 6 vols. Bunyan's pilgrims progreſs; Rowe's letters from the dead to the living; Pocket dictionaries; Dilworth's ſchoolmaſters aſſiſtant; Gordon's hiſtory of the American revolution, 3 vols. Beauties of hiſtory, 2 vols. Small hiſtories aſſorted; Dilworth's, Webſter's and Percie's ſpelling-books; Primers; Writing-paper of every quality; Blank books; Dutch, Engliſh and American quills of the beſt kinds; Ink-powder, wax, wafers, &c. &c.

R. CAMPBELL has imported by the late veſſels from Britain, an extenſive aſſortment of books in the various branches of literature.

Imported, in the John and Grange, from Liverpool, and for Sale, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

At the corner of *Market* and *Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia*,

CAPT, and jeweled and other warranted watches,
Japaned clock faces,
Enameled watch faces,
Clock and time-piece ſprings,
Watch ſprings,
Ground and unground glaſſes,
Fuze chains and arbours,
Regulating ſprings,
Caſe ſprings and buttons,
Catgut, large and ſmall,
Oil ſtones,
Pumice and rotten ſtone,
Magnifying glaſſes,
Slit pinions and bells,
Caſt braſs and forged work,
Large and ſmall bench vizes,
Large and ſmall turnbenches,
Hand and tail vizes,
Sliding tongs and cutting nippers,
Large and ſmall ſtakes,
Large and ſmall ſcrew plates,
Large and ſmall plyers,
Round noſe ditto,
Hammers and blow pipes,
Caſe ſtakes and hammers,
Pinion and frame guages,
Scales and weights,
Pocket compaſſes and dials,
Steel drill bows,
Bruſhes,
Large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files.

A Lady's elegant gold watch, and watches repaired at the moſt reaſonable rates. ¶

Juſt Arrived, and to be Sold by

James Hartley *or* Daniel Potts,

A few beſt Engliſh

Forge Hammers & Anvills,

Caſt in Green Sand. †4w.

The Partnerſhip of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets---

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Inſtruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine Cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers, as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

To be LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS,

Mount Hope Furnace *and* Hopewell Forge,

SITUATE in Lancaſter county, about 14 miles from the borough of Lancaſter, late the eſtate of Peter Grubb. The works are too well known to need a particular deſcription of their advantages. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of April next. For terms enquire of JASPER YEATES, in Lancaſter, or of EDWARD BURD, in Philadelphia. ctf.

Woodberry, 10th month, 13th.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 12th inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN GARDNER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well ſet, with light coloured ſtraight hair; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, his upper jacket half worn, fuſtian under ditto, and trowſers of yellow cottonade, both new, a homeſpun ſhirt, yarn and thread ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid Lad in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to ¶

AMOS COOPER,

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[Improved and enlarged]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints to Farmers.---Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather---how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented---in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

ON the 5th of July laſt was found in the cuſtody of a man, who called himſelf *Ezra Holbrook*, the following articles, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. a ſilver watch, eight ſilk handkerchiefs, four of which are black, the other four Dublin flags; one ruffled ſhirt; two pair of white cotton ſtockings; two remnants of cambrick; four pair of plated buckles; five pen-knives; one half worn ſtrait bodied cloth coloured coat, and ſix pounds ten ſhillings in caſh; one hunting ſaddle, and an old bridle, the pad of the ſaddle is mended round the edge with green cloth: He had with him at the ſame time a black gelding, which was ſtolen from John Evans, at Coventry Forge, and is returned to him. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, in Drummore townſhip, Lancaſter county, before the middle of October next, proving their property and paying the charges, may have their goods again, otherwiſe they will be ſold ſhortly after.

Auguſt 1789. § MOSES IRWIN.

Norriſtown, Montgomery County, October 7, 1789.

WAS committed to the gaol of the ſaid county, a certain GEORGE SHARP, who ſays he is a ſervant to Patrick Storey, in Suſſex county, State of New-Jerſey, his maſter is deſired to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his fees. ¶

WILLIAM STROUD, Goaler.

FRANCE.

The following ſpeech of Monſieur MOREAU DE ST. MERRY*, Preſident of the electors of Paris, delivered to that Aſſembly on the 29th of laſt month, breathes ſuch a genuine ſpirit of Liberty, is ſo excellent in point of oratory, and, from the juſtice of its *local* alluſions, demands, in ſo peculiar a manner, the attention and warmeſt approbation of every Engliſhman, that we feel the greateſt ſatisfaction in preſenting it to our Readers.

The SPEECH of Monſieur MOREAU de St. MERRY,

July 29, 1789.

Electors of Paris, Citizens, Frenchmen!

THE glorious epoch is now arrived, when France quits her chains, emerges from her darkneſs, and is warmed to animation by the bright beams of the Sun of Liberty. The moment is of vaſt import, the prize invaluable; for the nobleſt rights of mankind, and the happineſs of millions, muſt now or never be aſſerted and ſecured. If we ſucceed, future ages ſhall honour us as heroes, ſhall worſhip us as deities, while our immediate and immenſe reward is, The Salvation of our Country. O, Godlike enthuſiaſm! The tear of Joy burſts from my eyes, my full heart ſtruggles with extacy, when I behold you all aſſembled in a cauſe worthy of yourſelves---the Cauſe of Freedom. Then be ſtrenuous, be united, be moderate---yet be unſhaken!

With minds enlightened, and with hearts ſincere, we have long groaned in bondage, and been treated with ignominy.---- Brave in character, generous in diſpoſition, magnanimous in exertion, we have yet been ſlaves; but even then were patriots! Rejoice, ye men of virtue! ye men of honour! ye men of wiſdom! The Patriotiſm of France is no longer prejudice, it is now founded in reaſon, it is now fixed on truth. The abominable and inhumane engine of unrelenting deſpotiſm is deſtroyed---The Baſtile is annihilated, and the wretch who governed it, and who was worthy of his truſt, is now no more; he has juſtly paid the price of his treachery: his infamy has met with its reward.

Yet let the remembrance of the tyranny of that State Priſon live for ever in your boſoms; recollect that its miſerable victims were ſacrificed, with a ſhameleſs ſecrecy, at the altar of private malice. Alas! yes; without juſtice and without appeal, your fellow-creatures, your country-men, have languiſhed away their lives in horrid dungeons, and, through years of ſolitary ſufferance, have had no conſolation but from frenzy----no hope but Death!---I muſt pauſe; for the idea of ſuch barbarity, and of ſuch endurance, choaks my utterance, and overcomes me.----O, may it alſo confirm you in your duty!

My Friends! it is neceſſary for us frequently to call to mind, That Kings are only reſpectable as they are uſeful; if they reign but for themſelves, or ſacrifice the Public Good to their private gratifications, they are to be conſidered as deſtructive monſters, and are only fit to be extirpated. A Monarch poſſeſſes a fictitious, but no natural ſuperiority whatever. The original intent of his elevation was for the general advantage, and the people are, in conſcience, no longer bound to obey him, than he has merit to deſerve obedience.

Our preſent gracious King is, indeed, moderate and conciliatting; he ſeems to place his confidence in the affection of his Fellow-Citizens; he appears willing, in future, to exert his proper authority in the manner he ought---but Sovereigns, from their ſituations, are generally revengeful, and not ſeldom inſincere; Flattery weakens their principles, and Pride ſwallows up their humanity. Beſides, the beſt of them are but too often the dupes of deſigning men, and are liable to be governed by infamous Women, or preſumptuous Miniſters, and are, for the moſt part, totally incapable of forming a fair eſtimate of their relative duties.

To prove this aſſertion true, we have only to conſider the late pernicious councils which had nearly induced our mild Monarch to bring ſlaughter to his capital. Yes; it certainly was the intention of the Court to attack Paris with an army, which, led on by ſome preſumptuous and ſlaviſh-minded Noblemen, was to enforce ſubmiſſion by devaſtation, and to eſtabliſh authority by blood! Nay, more, this horrid plan was concerted under the auſpices of an exalted Female Fiend, and was to have been executed by Illuſtrious Aſſaſſins, and Royal Miſcreants. Yet, by the bleſſing of Heaven, it has failed. An army of Frenchmen diſdained to maſſacre their brethren; but nobly joined themſelves in ſupport of the common cauſe. By ſuch conduct, they have not only covered themſelves with laurels, which no time can wither, but they have alſo taught an uſeful leſſon to deſpotiſm, and have ſhaken the ſecurity of all Tyrants.

But though the country has thus eſcaped perdition, let us not be vainly deluded, or ſuppoſe a merit where it does not exiſt; let us follow the example of the Ancient Britons, and withhold from our Chief Magiſtrate the power of doing evil;---let him confer benefits, but not inflict chaſtiſements;---let him *pardon*, but not condemn.

Advanced ſo far in the great work of national reformation, powerful and collected as we are, it behoves us to avoid licentiouſneſs and diſorder; the enemies of the people deſerve puniſhment; but, as men, they have right to a fair trial. We ought, indeed, at this time to be ſevere, and perhaps, implacable; but at this time alſo we muſt be juſt. The firſt energy of a free people conſiſts on the due inforcement of wholeſome and impartial laws, without which all muſt be anarchy, violence, and deſolation.

The adminiſtration of the laws of England is the firſt boaſt of the inhabitants of that country; yet by facilitating the mode of obtaining juſtice, for all ranks of men, I truſt we ſhall go beyond them, and be as much ſuperior to them in this reſpect, as I doubt not we ſhall be, by the poſſeſſion of General Freedom.

Let us then take warning, from the viſible decay in the Britiſh Conſtitution; let us prevent corruption, and render courtly influence impoſſible; and let us never ſuffer ourſelves to be governed by artificial majorities, or inſolent Miniſters; for, from ſuch cauſes it is more than probable that Great Britain will gradually ſink into the wretched ſtate of civil ſlavery, from which we have ſo recently eſcaped; nor have we any reaſon to reſpect or imitate the apparent principles of the preſent leading men in that country; for do we not know, that a Lord CAMELFORD, a near relative, and an intimate friend of the renowned Mr. PITT, has dared, with a preſumption equal to his folly, to publiſh a flimſy work here, in ſupport of arbitrary power, and in oppoſition to the deareſt rights of men. If ſuch Vipers are generated in Britain, they ſhall ſcatter their venom ineffectually in this liberated land; and ſhould Engliſhmen be ſo loſt as to approve, France ſhall have the virtue to deteſt them.

O my dear countrymen! what a rapturous proſpect now opens itſelf to our view---what a ſight of glory and exultation! Twenty-four millions of inhabitants, in the fineſt and moſt fertile country in the world, regaining, at once, their natural rights, and ſtarting into liberty.---Unſpeakable delight! Ignorance, oppreſſion, ſervility, and prejudice, ſhall diſappear, while wiſdom, genius, and virtue, ſhall riſe triumphant; we ſhall henceforth be unrivalled in renown, unmatched in induſtry, unequalled in riches, invincible in arms. Frenchmen ſhall be the admiration of the globe, and France its everlaſting Paradiſe!

* *This is the perſon who a little before addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe words*; "*Sire, you have only to remember this powerful truth,* "*that the Thrones of Kings can never be firmly fixed, unleſs they* "*have for a baſe the love and fidelity of the people---then they are* "*impregnable.*"

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

M. Lally de Tollendal prefaced his motion for quieting the tumults in Paris, in the following eloquent and affecting manner: A young man, his eyes ſuffuſed with tears, entered my room yeſterday morning, threw himſelf at my feet, and embracing my knees, exclaimed: "O! Sir, you who have paſſed your whole life in weeping a father (General Lally) and in reſtoring his memory; by that ſacred name, O! Sir, intercede for me with the nation---reſtore me mine---ſave him from the death that is now awaiting him."---"This unfortunate young man was ſon of M. Bertier, Intendant of Paris. Alas! I was unable to ſecond his affecting prayers: this aſſembly did not meet; and in the evening the father of this unhappy youth was executed with peculiar circumſtances of horror."

The manner the Pariſians treated the Sieur Bertier de Sauvigny, in making him kiſs the bleeding head of his father, M. Foulon, is ſomewhat ſimilar to the conduct of our great Engliſh reformer, Jack Cade, who had the heads of Lord Say and Lord Stafford fixed upon the tops of long poles, and carried through the city of London, and at the corner of every ſtreet joined the two heads together in the act of kiſſing each other. Shakeſpeare has recorded it.

---------"Let them kiſs one another,
For they lov'd well when they were alive.
Now part them again, leſt they conſult
About giving up more towns in France."

So alſo in the Legend of Jack Cade, in the Mirror of Magiſtrates.

"With theſe two heads I made a pretty play,
For right on poles I bore them thro' the ſtrete,
And for my ſporte made eche kiſſe other ſwete.

Aug. 17. We can aſſure our readers, that notwithſtanding what has been ſo often aſſerted in ſundry newſpapers of inſurrections in the Auſtrian Netherlands, no other tumult or diſturbance has been raiſed in that country, than ſuch as were induſtriouſly excited by bands of robbers. The truth is, that the Flemings ſeem to be in a ſtate of langour, ſuſpence and ſtupefaction. They are not compoſed of ſuch inflammable matter as the Frenchmen.

The King of Spain, though he has ſucceeded to the throne, has not yet been formally anointed and crowned as King of that noble country. We are informed by a correſpondent at Liſbon, that the Spaniſh grandees have entered into a combination not to aſſiſt, countenance, or recognize the validity of that ceremony, unleſs the King ſhall agree to re-eſtabliſh the Cortez, and take the oaths that were made in former times by the ſovereigns of Caſtile and Andaluſia, to their new ſubjects. The truth of this will ſoon appear.

From the appointment of the Earl of Effingham to the government of Jamaica, ſuch an amelioration of the Slave Laws may be expected, as will reconcile the hitherto jarring intereſts of humanity and commerce.

General Baron Scaleiffen is arrived in England, charged with an important commiſſion from the King of Pruſſia, in whoſe ſervice that veteran now holds a diſtinguiſhed rank.

The object of his commiſſion is not certainly known; but it is believed in the high political circle, that it comprehends two important and diſtinct things:

To ſolicit the hand of the Princeſs Royal, for the Prince of Pruſſia;

And to ſettle the conduct of the two courts on the election of the King of the Romans.

Advices are received from Maeſtricht, that ſince the affair of Tirlemont, the Prince Biſhop of Liege, has aſſembled all his troops to protect his own dominions, and has forbid the diſaffected of any country whatever from taking refuge in his territories, or to make any ſettlement therein.

The eclat of the French revolution has rouſed the Spaniards from a nap of two centuries, and in Seville and other parts of Spain they appear to be conſcious that there was a time when they had no Inquiſition, and a time when they had a Cortez.

As the myſteries of the late French cabinet develope, its contingent diſpoſitions reſpecting Louis XVI. begin to appear problematical----if he really was, to the laſt moment, held in ignorance of the alarming progreſs of the public diſcontents, and of the deſign of blowing up his capital.

Louis XVI. may poſſibly be ſincere in his reſolution expreſſed to the Queen, of excluding the Polignacs from court.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

We are informed that the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States will ſet out on a tour to the eaſtward to morrow morning: We are further informed, that he propoſes to go as far as Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

Thoſe parts of the Union which have been ſo long favoured with the preſence of the beloved Father of the great American Family, will participate in the pleaſure that their eaſtern brethren will enjoy on this auſpicious occaſion.

It cannot be doubted but that the moſt ſalutary conſequences will reſult from this wiſe and benevolent meaſure.

The occular demonſtration which this opportunity will afford, of the peace and harmony of the people under the new conſtitution, of the growing proſperity of the country---of the flouriſhing ſtate of its agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and eſpecially of the warm and unparalelled attachment of the people to the firſt of citizens, and beſt of men----will ſerve to animate the ruler of our riſing country in the diſcharge of the arduous duties of his high office. At the ſame time the operation of the laws which have been enacted will be noticed with that ſolicitude, which on all occaſions has evinced how tenderly concerned the Preſident of the United States is for the real intereſt, accommodation and happineſs of the citizens.

What a ſpirit of free enquiry pervades the United States! A univerſal toleration in matters of religious opinion has done more to unfetter the human mind in a few years, than whole centuries of bigotry and ſuperſtition. That flood of light which poured in upon the world, when the preſs began to ſend forth its treaſures, illuminated mankind to an aſtoniſhing degree, and raiſed human nature from the moſt abject depreſſion, to a rank in the ſcale of being hitherto unknown. This rouſed the powers of darkneſs; but the throne of ignorance being ſhaken to the centre, down fell the whole ſyſtem of ſcholaſtic mummery, prieſtcraft, and falſe philoſophy, which had been eſtabliſhing itſelf for ages on the ruins of common ſenſe, and public happineſs---witchcraft, necromancy, juggling, and judicial aſtrology, which, not a century ſince, formed no inconſiderable part of the creed of the world, are now ſounds without a meaning: much, however, remains to be done. In America, we truſt, the human mind will have fair play----and that every ſpecies of falſe philoſophy, falſe religion, and falſe government, will flee before the light of reaſon, and the dictates of common ſenſe.

Oct. 17. By the Sandwich Packet, Capt. ---------, who left Falmouth the 7th ult. we have received papers to the firſt of September, which ſtate, that the Prince de Cobourg has gained a victory over the Turks, in which they left 1600 dead on the field. The Turks alſo loſt 100 waggons loaded with military ſtores.----- That two capital houſes have failed at Peterſburg, for one million of roubles.-----That the National Aſſembly of France have agreed to a bill of rights, and reſolved that all inferior officers of government ſhould be equally reſponſible as the heads of it; and that the Chief ſhould be alone excepted. That Count Lally had propoſed, the Aſſembly of 1200 members being unweildy, that it would be adviſeable to reduce the whole repreſentation to 300 or 400 members.---That the Swedes have beat the Ruſſians in the late naval engagement.---Buckles, rings, &c. are made in Paris, ſet with ſtones taken from the ruins of the Baſtile; and are called "*Conſtitution buckles, &c.*" The triumph of liberty in France is now conſidered as certain:---That ſhe is ſpreading her benign influences--- The ſubjects of the Biſhop of Liege has demanded and obtained a recognition of their rights.----The inhabitants of Avignon requeſt to be freed from the dominion of Rome---The cities and towns in the Auſtrian Netherlands talk of uniting themſelves with France.

That Spain alſo, from its renowned honor, foreſight and deliberate courage, may be expected to begin a political reformation. Repeated accounts from Seville, Barcelona and Liſbon prove beyond a doubt, that the ſeeds of liberty are planted in the opinions of the gentry, nobility, and common people of thoſe places.---- Two thirds of the Baſtile are down, and 700 men labor from ſix in the morning to ſix in the evening to demoliſh the remainder. The King of France has lately had a ſuit of cloaths made, which are the Paris militia uniform.---The Grand Vizir has lately been beheaded at Conſtantinople, and his property, amounting to one million ſterling, confiſcated: His wife, mother, brother and ſiſter, were put to the torture, in order to diſcover their riches!! *May the fire of Liberty ſoon be enkindled in this region of infernal deſpotiſm*: Great diſturbances and outrages appear to have taken place in various parts of France, but then they appear to have been perpetrated by a banditti of ſtragglers: The provinces are taking effectual meaſures to ſuppreſs them: The provincial aſſemblies are pouring in their addreſſes to the national Aſſembly; and heartily joining them in all their plans of eſtabliſhing the freedom of the country, and eradicating every veſtige of feudal tyranny.

Imported, and to be ſold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

JAPANNED clock faces, caſt and forged clock work, ſlit pinions, ſetts of muſical and hour clock bells, gold and ſilver watches, watch glaſſes and clock and watch main ſprings, Turkey oil-ſtones, crucibles, pumice and rotten ſtones, emery, pocket compaſſes, ſurveyors chains, ſteel magnets, reading glaſſes, with an aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools, files, and materials of every kind. §

Philadelphia, October 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 27th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening----A certain two ſtory frame meſſuage and ſmith's-ſhop, and three lots of ground, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, continued in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Second-ſtreet 60 feet; and in length or depth 120 feet; bounded on the ſouth, north and weſt, by ground of John Penn, Eſq; and on the eaſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of two dollars per foot.

Alſo, two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, and two frame meſſuages thereon erected, ſituate in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Palmer-ſtreet (which is 40 feet wide) north by ground of William Coats, north by --------Carey's ground, and ſouthward by ground of John Coats (ſubject to a mortgage, dated April 14, 1784, for 141 Spaniſh dollars:) Taken in execution, as the property of Valentine Browne, deceaſed, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, on Tueſday, the 27th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following lots, viz. No. 1. A lot of ground on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, between Front and Swanſon-ſtreets; containing in front on Chriſtian-ſtreet 36 feet, and in depth to Cox's alley, 108 feet or thereabouts; bounded ſouth by Chriſtian-ſtreet, eaſt by Joſeph Marſh, north by Coxe's alley, and weſt by Thomas Davis, whereon is erected a two ſtory brick tenement.

No. 2. Alſo a lot of ground, ſituate on the Wind-mill Iſland; containing in front, north and ſouth, on the river Delaware, 66 feet 8 inches, and continuing the ſame breadth through or acroſs the iſland, bounded on the north and ſouth by ------, and on the eaſt and weſt by the river Delaware.

No. 3. Alſo three ſmall lots on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, marked in a certain plan thereof by the numbers 2, 3 and 4. lying contiguous to each other; containing in the whole 59 feet front on Arch-ſtreet, and 138 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley; bounded on the weſt by a 12 feet alley, on the north by the 20 feet alley aforeſaid, on the eaſt by a lot marked on the ſaid plan No. 1. and on the ſouth by Arch-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 4. Alſo four other lots of ground, lying contiguous to each other; containing in front on Cherry-alley, altogether, 59 feet, extending in depth 138 feet to a 20 feet alley; bounded on the north by Cherry-alley, on the eaſt by a 12 feet alley, on the ſouth by the aforeſaid 20 feet alley, and on the weſt by ---------, marked on the plan thereof by the numbers 13, 14, 15 and 16.

No. 5. Alſo, one other lot fronting on Cherry-alley, marked in ſaid plan No. 10. containing in front on Cherry-alley 15 feet 6 inches, and in depth 138 feet to the ſaid 20 feet alley; bounded on the north by Cherry-alley, on the eaſt by a lot marked on ſaid plan by the No. 9. on the ſouth by the 20 feet alley aforeſaid, and on the weſt by lot No. 11. of ſaid plan.

The whole of the ſaid property being ſubject to the payment of £. 30 ſpecie per annum, in half yearly payments, during the natural life of Mary Church. Seized and taken as the property of John Church, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Samuel Lefever, deceaſed, there will be expoſed to public ſale, at ten o'clock, on the 11th day of November next, on the premiſes, that valuable Plantation and Mills whereon Samuel Lefever lately lived, ſituate in Straſburg and Leacock townſhips, Lancaſter county, on the main road leading from Lancaſter to the Gap, Wilmington and Newport, 10 miles from Lancaſter and 37 from Newport, Pecque-creek running thro' the ſame. Said tract contains 346 acres of good lime-ſtone land, about 165 acres thereof cleared, near 30 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered. There are erected a good dwelling houſe and large barn, beſides a number of other out-houſes; alſo a good Merchant and Saw-mill, the merchant-mill has one pair of burrs and one pair of country ſtones, with three boulting-cloths. Said Plantation will be ſold in two ſeparate tracts, one with the Mills, containing from 119 to 146 acres, the other a farm, containing from 200 to 227 acres, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers, with a reaſonable proportion of watered meadow, plough and woodland to each. Any perſons inclining to view the lands before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to either Samuel Lefever, Joſeph Lefever, Hugh M'Cally, or William Reynolds, living on and near the premiſes. Attendance will be given and Conditions made known at the time and place of ſale, by THOMAS EVANS, and WILLIAM WEBB, executors.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a quantity of firſt and ſecond crop Hay. Oct. 7, 1789. †

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 21.

On Tuesday, the 13th inſtant, an Election was held throughout this ſtate for Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, Members of Convention, &c. &c. The following are all the returns that have yet come to hand, viz.

For the city of PHILADELPHIA.

Aſſembly. Lawrence Sickle, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis, William Rawle, Francis Gurney.

Convention. James Wilſon, Hilary Baker, George Roberts, William Lewis, Thomas M'Kean.

For the county of PHILADELPHIA.

Aſſembly. Richard Peters, Samuel Aſhmead, Thomas Paul, Thomas Britton, Elias Boys.

Convention. Thomas Mifflin, George Gray, William Robinſon, jun. Robert Hare, Enoch Edwards.

Sheriffs. James Aſh, William Will.

Coroners. John Leacock, Peter Jodon.

County Commiſſioner. Andrew Geyer.

For the county of BUCKS.

Aſſembly. Gerardus Wynkoop, Valentine Upp, John Chapman, James Bryan.

Convention. Samuel Ogden, Thomas Jenks, John Barclay, Abraham Stout.

Sheriffs. Jacob Bennet, William Chapman.

For the county of CHESTER.

Aſſembly. Richard Thomas, Caleb James, Richard Downing, John M'Dowell.

Convention. William Gibbons, Thomas Bull, Thomas Roſs, James Boyd.

Sheriffs. Charles Dilworth, James M'Dowell.

For the county of YORK.

Aſſembly. Thomas Clingan, Thomas Lilley, Joſeph Read, J. Schmyſer, John Steward, William Godfrey.

Convention. Henry Miller, Henry Hagle, William Read, Benjamin Tyſon, Matthew Dill, Benjamin Pedan.

For the county of CUMBERLAND.

Aſſembly. Thomas Kennedy, David Mitchell, Jonathan Hoge.

Convention. Robert Whitehill, William Irvine, James Power.

Sheriff. Thomas Buchanan.

For the county of BERKS.

Aſſembly. John Ludwig, Joſeph Heiſter, Joſeph Sands, Nicholas Lutz, Daniel Leinbach.

Convention. Joſeph Heiſter, Chriſtian Lower, Abraham Lincoln, Paul Groſcup, Baltzer Geehr.

Sheriffs. Jacob Bower, Philip Kremer.

For the county of NORTHAMPTON.

Counſellor. Jonas Hartzel.

Aſſembly. Peter Ealer, Stephen Balliot, Conrad Ihrie, jun. Anthony Lerch, jun.

Convention. Samuel Sitgreaves, Thomas Mawhorter, John Arndt, Peter Rhodes.

Sheriffs. George Graff, Henry Buſh.

For the county of MONTGOMERY.

Aſſembly. Jonathan Roberts, Jacob Reiff, Abraham Marckley, James Vaux.

Convention. Lindſey Coats, James Morris, Samuel Potts, Jonathan Shoemaker.

For the county of DELAWARE.

Aſſembly. Richard Riley, Hugh Lloyd.

Convention. John Sellers, Henry H. Graham.

Sheriffs. Nicholas Fairlamb, Jeſſe Maris.

We hear, that the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America, which have been ſitting in this city ſince the 29th of laſt month, concluded their deliberations on Friday evening, having ſettled the conſtitution and worſhip of that church.—In this body there was a repreſentation from the church in all the ſtates of the union, except Georgia.

We learn from New-Jerſey, that the ſeveral miniſterial, judicial and executive officers of the different courts, in the counties of Glouceſter and Cumberland, have lately taken and ſubſcribed the oath, to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States.

From this event, a correſpondent with pleaſure obſerves, how determinedly the citizens of that ſtate are, in ſpeedily emancipating themſelves from that dæmon of political and civil diſcord, a Tender Law. By the above conſtitution, "no ſtate ſhall emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts;" or impair by law any contract;—That "conſtitution and the laws of the United States ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the Judges in every ſtate ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding."—It was in purſuance of one of the laws of the United States, that the Judges of New-Jerſey have taken that oath; agreeably to that oath, their deciſions will mark the contract, their judgment will evince the obligation; and the executive officers will alſo, conformably thereto, make the ſpecified money they are ordered.

On the 13th inſtant, a deputation of the people called Quakers waited on the Preſident of the United States, at New-York, with the following Addreſs, and were reſpectfully received.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The ADDRES of the religious ſociety called Quakers, from their Yearly Meeting for Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and the weſtern parts of Virginia and Maryland.

BEING met in this our annual aſſembly, for the well ordering the affairs of our religious ſociety, and the promotion of univerſal righteouſneſs, our minds have been drawn to conſider that the Almighty, who ruleth in Heaven and in the kingdoms of men, having permitted a great revolution to take place in the goverument of this country, we are fervently concerned that the rulers of the people may be favored with the counſel of God---the only ſure means of enabling them to fulfil the important truſt committed to their charge; and in an eſpecial manner, that divine wiſdom and grace, vouchſafed from above, may qualify thee to fill up the duties of the exalted ſtation to which thou art appointed.

We are ſenſible thou haſt obtained great place in the eſteem and affections of people of all denominations, over whom thou preſideth; and many eminent talents being committed to thy truſt, we much deſire they may be fully devoted to the Lord's honor and ſervice, that thus thou mayeſt be an happy inſtrument, in his hand, for the ſuppreſſion of vice, infidelity and irreligion, and every ſpecies of oppreſſion on the perſons and conſciences of men, ſo that righteouſneſs and peace, which truly exalt a nation, may prevail throughout the land, as the only ſolid foundation that can be laid for the proſperity and happineſs of this or any country.

The free toleration which the citizens of theſe ſtates enjoy in the public worſhip of the Almighty, agreeable to the dictates of their conſciences, we eſteem among the choiceſt of bleſſings; and as we deſire to be filled with fervent charity for thoſe who differ from us in faith and practice, believing that the general aſſembly of ſaints is compoſed of the ſincere and upright hearted of all nations, kingdoms and people, ſo we truſt we may juſtly claim it from others; and in a full perſuaſion that the divine principle we poſſeſs leads into harmony and concord, we can take no part in carrying on war on any occaſion, or under any power, but are bound in conſcience to lead quiet and peaceable lives in godlineſs and honeſty amongſt men, contributing freely our proportion to the indigences of the poor, and to the neceſſary ſupport of civil government, acknowledging thoſe "who rule well to be worthy of double honor;" and if any profeſſing with us are, or have been, of a contrary diſpoſition and conduct, we own them not therein, having never been chargeable, from our firſt eſtabliſhment as a religious ſociety, with fomenting or countenancing tumults or conſpiracies, or diſreſpect to thoſe who are placed in authority over us.

We wiſh not improperly to intrude on thy time, or patience, nor is it our practice to offer adulation to any: but as we are a people whoſe principles and conduct have been miſrepreſented and traduced, we take the liberty to aſſure thee, that we feel our hearts affectionately drawn towards thee, and thoſe in authority over us, with prayers that thy Preſidency may, under the bleſſings of Heaven, be happy to thyſelf and to the people; that through the encreaſe of morality and true religion, Divine Providence may condeſcend to look down upon our land with a propitious eye, and bleſs the inhabitants with a continuance of peace, the dew of Heaven, and the fatneſs of the earth, and enable us gratefully to acknowledge his manifold mercies; and it is our earneſt concern, that he may be pleaſed to grant thee every neceſſary qualification to fill thy weighty and important ſtation to his glory; and that finally, when all terreſtrial honors ſhall fail and paſs away, thou and thy reſpectable conſort may be found worthy to receive a crown of unfading righteouſneſs in the manſions of peace and joy for ever.

Signed in and on behalf of our ſaid meeting, held in Philadelphia, by adjournments, from the 28th of the Ninth month, to the 3d day of the Tenth month inclusive, 1789. NICHOLAS WALN, Clerk of the meeting this year.

To which the following ANSWER was given.

The ANSWER of the Preſident of the United States, to the Addreſs of the religious ſociety called Quakers, from their yearly meeting for Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and the weſtern parts of Maryland and Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleaſure your affectionate addreſs, and thank you for the friendly ſentiments and good wiſhes you expreſs for the ſucceſs of my adminiſtration, and for my perſonal happineſs.

We have reaſon to rejoice in the proſpect that the preſent national government, which, by the favour of Divine Providence, was formed by the common councils, and peaceably eſtabliſhed with the common conſent of the people, will prove a bleſſing to every denomination of them; to render it ſuch my beſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting.

Government being, among others, inſtituted to protect the perſons and conſciences of men from oppreſſion, it certainly is the duty of rulers not only to abſtain from it themſelves, but, according to their ſtations, to prevent it in others.

The liberty enjoyed by the people of theſe ſtates, of worſhipping Almighty God agreeable to their conſciences, is not only among the choiceſt of their *bleſſings*, but alſo of their *rights*—while men perform their ſocial duties faithfully, they do all that ſociety, or the ſtate, can with propriety demand, or expect, and remain reſponſible only to their Maker for the religion, or mode of faith, which they may prefer or profeſs.

Your principles and conduct are well known to me; and it is doing the people called Quakers no more than juſtice to ſay, that (except their declining to ſhare with others the burthen of the common defence) there is no denomination among us, who are more exemplary and uſeful citizens.

I aſſure you very explicitly, that in my opinion, the conſciencious ſcruples of all men ſhould be treated with great delicacy and tenderneſs; and it is my wiſh and deſire that the laws may always be as extenſively accommodated to them, as a due regard to the protection and eſſential intereſts of the nation may juſtify and permit.

G. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 15.

"Monſ. de Beaumarchais, who had been announced as one of the proſcribed, was the firſt who propoſed the forming of a national regiment, compoſed of the French guard, who had appeared in favour of the new government; he has in conſequence offered the ſum of 2000 livres for eſtabliſhing a military cheſt for that regiment; and having underſtood that a number of workmen of the ſuburbs of St. Anthony (his quarter) were in want of the neceſſaries of life, owing to their being out of work during the time they were engaged in the defence of their liberties, ordered theſe brave citizens the ſum of 12,000 livres. M. de Beaumarchais, by the great number of his benevolent actions, has totally ſilenced his moſt implacable enemies."

Arrived at Boſton.---Sloop Edmond, Stone 35 day from Guadaloupe. September 22d, in lat. 31, long. 68, fell in with the brig Lowther, of Kingſton, Captain James Miller, loaded with flour, 7 days out from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica, which had overſet four days before, in a ſquall. Capt. Stone took the Captain and crew on board the ſloop, and has brought them into that port.

Thurſday, the 8th inſt. died at Tuſculum, near Princeton, Mrs. ELIZABETH WITHERSPOON, ſpouſe of the Rev. Dr. Witherſpoon, Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey. She was born in Scotland, May 29, 1722. Her anceſtors for ſeveral generations were reſpectable for their ſtation, and many of them remarkable for their piety. She herſelf was eminently pious from her earlieſt years; and the leading feature of her character through life was a fervent love to all the friends of evangelical truth. She was plain, frugal and domeſtic in her taſte and habits. She neither loved ſhew nor ſought fame: yet the ſituation and employment of her huſband, with whom ſhe came to America in 1768, neceſſarily introduced to acquaintance and intercourſe with many of the firſt characters in this country: and it may be ſafely ſaid, that in all the time which hath elapſed ſince that period, ſhe never loſt a friend, or made an enemy.

Congreſs of the United States.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wedneſday, the 4th of March, 1789.

An ACT *to provide for the payment of* Invalid Penſioners *of the United States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the military penſions which have been granted and paid by the ſtates reſpectively, in purſuance of the acts of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to the Invalids who were wounded and diſabled during the late war, ſhall be continued and paid by the United States, from the fourth day of March laſt, for the ſpace of one year, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---September 29, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

IN purſuance of the above recited law, information is hereby given to all the Invalid Penſioners of the United States, that the amount of one years penſion, from the fourth of March laſt, will be paid to them, or their attornies reſpectively, in two equal payments, the firſt of which will be made on the fifth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and the ſecond on the fifth day of June following, at ſuch places in each ſtate, and by ſuch perſons, as ſhall hereafter in due ſeaſon be publicly made known.

The payments will be made agreeably to the following regulations, to wit.

The returns which have been or ſhall be made to the Secretary for the Department of War, by the ſeveral ſtates, of the penſions which have been granted, and paid by them reſpectively, will, together with the vouchers herein required, be conſidered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing it is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form, to wit:---*A. B.* came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame *A. B.* to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited.)

That he ſerved in (regiment or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney muſt, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I *A. B.* of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint *C. D.* of my lawful Attorney, to receive in my behalf of (the firſt or ſecond moiety) of my annual penſion, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this

Signed and ſealed in the preſence of

Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States of America,

H. KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.

War-Office, October 13, 1789.

*** *The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this information for the benefit of the brave men who have ſeverely ſuffered in the cauſe of their country.*

Philadelphia, October 15, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH RAWLINSON, late of the city of Philadelphia (widow) deceaſed, are equeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Executor.

*** A large three ſtory houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, to be lett, enquire of JOHN GARDNER, Keys-alley.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 27th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening-----The following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A certain frame meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 22 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded on the north by a lot now or late of Robert Tatnall, on the eaſt by ground of Thomas Say, on the ſouth by a lot now or late of John Price, and on the weſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. Alſo one other frame meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground adjoining each other, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 50 feet, (that is to ſay, 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth 200 feet; bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of George Strieby, ſouthward by Jacob Titler's meſſuage and lot, weſtward by William Coats's ground, and eaſtward by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; the above meſſuages and lots are ſubject to a ground-rent of £. 9 3 4, per annum: Taken in execution, as the property of Grace Euſtaugh, ſpinſter, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe in Second ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 27th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening----All that lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, and between South and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Second-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded on the north by an alley 15 feet wide (called Relief alley) running parallel to South-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 189 feet to the northward thereof, eaſtward by an alley 4 feet wide, extending ſouthward from the ſaid Relief alley to ſaid South-ſtreet, ſouthward with ground of Charles Hurſt and orhers, and weſtward with a ſtrip of ground 40 feet wide, to the eaſtward of the true and original line of ſaid Second-ſtreet, and adjoining thereto, left open for the uſe of a public market; ſubject to -------: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of George Connelly, late deceaſed, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,
POULSON's
Town and Country ALMANACK,
For the year of our Lord, 1790.
Being the ſecond after Leap-Year.
Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the riſing, ſetting, places, and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time, and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the ſeaſons, by James Thomſon.---Communion with paſt hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the xixth Pſalm, by Joſeph Addiſon.---A deſcription of the reapers, by James Thompſon.---The contraſt.---Verſes on ingratitude, by William Shakeſpear.---Thoughts on human life.---A ſingular inſtance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable inſtance of generoſity in an Indian.---Rule for ſervants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on deſtroying thoſe inſects which infeſt apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raiſing of ſheep---on the preſervation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of ſtacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A ſcale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon, &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for deſtroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropſy, by Jonathan Zane.---A liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in the city of Philadelphia, from the firſt of September 1788, to the firſt of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables ſhewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table ſhewing the amount of wages or expences in the courſe of a year, from one penny to 20 ſhillings per day.---Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America.---A ſcale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, poſt towns, &c.

The Aſtronomical Calculations by *William Waring.*

Alſo to be Sold by the Printers hereof. eowtf.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Paſſengers and Servants arriving in this ſtate, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Maſters of veſſels that may have any paſſengers or ſervants on board, that unleſs they enter ſuch paſſengers and ſervants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are ſubject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every paſſenger or ſervant ſo imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer
and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of PETER PHIPS, in Abington, a ſmall bay Gelding, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, well made, one fore foot white, trots well, and of good courage. Said horſe belongs to Thomas Smith, near Coryell's Ferry, in Soleberry townſhip, Bucks county. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, and gives notice to Thomas Smith, or brings him to Peter Phips, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, if ſtrayed; if ſtolen Forty Shillings for the horſe, or Five Pounds for horſe and thief, if committed to any gaol, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, paid by

† THOMAS SMITH.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN this morning, a NEW SILVER WATCH, maker's name Richard Cowling, London, No. 527. Any perſon ſtopping the ſaid watch, and delivering it to the Printers hereof, or to the owner, employed by Mr. *Thomas Leiper*, Tobacconiſt, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.

September 29, 1789. §

N. B. The above watch, name and number, was advertiſed laſt week, in Dunlap & Claypoole's paper, Three Dollars reward.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 24th of this inſtant, a dark brown ſtone horſe, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, ſomewhat galled on both ſhoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old laſt graſs. The perſon who ſtole the above horſe, goes by the name of *Robert Gamble*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to ſandy, and ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of ſilk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a ſilk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowſers, two pair of boots and a pair of ſilver ſpurs. He alſo took a ſaddle almoſt new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured ſweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a ſilver watch.

He alſo ſtole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my houſe, viz. three fine ſhirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread ſtockings, kneebuckles, a caſe of bleeding lancets, ſtock and ſtock buckle, and ſix dollars in caſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, paid by § JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſt, a ſtout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be four or five years old laſt ſpring, has ſome ſaddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitiſh, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN GROVER.

September 24, 1789.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and SOLD by
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-ſtreet, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-ſtreet,*
(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)
The Poetical Works of
PETER PINDAR, *Eſq;*
A diſtant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are perfixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author.*

AFTER the rapid ſale, and univerſal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and ſatiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needleſs to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; eſpecially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleaſure, peruſed ſome of his ſmaller pieces, which, as ſoon as publiſhed in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almoſt all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curioſity of their ſubſcribers, with extracts from this celebrated ſatiriſt. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for leſs than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one ſingle piece, not amounting to one ſixth part of the preſent volume, viz. the Louſiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, ſublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

An Elegant Retirement.
TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quanity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, will ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

ON the 14th Auguſt laſt a SILVER WATCH was left with the ſubſcriber, by a perſon unknown; he has reaſon to believe that the watch has been ſtolen; it appears to have been at ſea, and from the account the fellow gave of himſelf he has been, not long ſince, at Wilmington, where it is ſuppoſed he ſtole it. Any perſon proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia. ‖ ARTHUR RICE.

A ROBBERY committed at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, by five armed men, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and the following articles taken, a ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name, R. Lenox, London, number 7060, about 60 pounds in money, two ſilk gowns, one red and blue mantua, the other light perſian, two ſurtout coats of an olive colour, with mohair buttons, one jean coat and veſt, two pair of Queens cord breeches, one jean ditto, one cottonade coat of a dove colour, a ſtriped Bengal veſt, three pair of light grey worſted ſtockings, 6 pair of carved ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſix ſmall ſilver tea-ſpoons, marked R. I. one double blue and white coverlid, two blankets, nine ſhirt patterns, nine yards of fulled linſey, marked R. I. in large cypher letters, three pair of mens ſhoes, two pair of boots, one large, three hats, one ſmall, bound with velvet, with a number of other articles; likewiſe a lage bay horſe, a natural trotter, with his mane hanging the near ſide, a ſtar, ſnip and one white hind foot, a new ſaddle, with a red and white ſtriped cloth, faced with red, a curb briddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, or in proportion for any part.

September 28, 1789. ‡ ROBERT IREDELL.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a caſt on one ſide and then ſhutting them for a ſmall time, his hair is very black and buſhy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fuſtian ſhort coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowſers, tow and linen ſhirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid, by ¶ JOHN JAMES.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY
DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by
JACOB PARKE,
On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at their STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet, *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, ſhalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thickſets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, ſattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *hoſiery*, coarſe felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

Drugs and Medicines,

An entire new aſſortment,
Imported in the Apollo, Captain Billings, and the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, by
ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet;

WHERE every medicinal article, neceſſary for the Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary and private Family, are prepared, and ſold in any quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

MRS. PINE'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,
In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

The ACT for regulating
The Coaſting Trade

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD'S Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY WAY, (widow of James Way) late of Weſt Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to

§ JOSHUA WAY, }
Sept. 30, 1789. EDWARD VERNON, } Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Eldad Roberts, late of Montgomery townſhip and county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order for ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, at the Spring-houſe. ‡ JOHN ROBERTS, Executor.

September 30, 1789.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Seventh month 7, 1789.

BROKE into the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has ſome ſaddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

† JOHN TEAS.

N. B. She was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Mercury ſome time ago.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, in Auguſt laſt, a red and white HEIFFER, about three years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 30, 1789. ROBERT CURRY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3100.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1789.

From the CARLISLE GAZETTE *of October 14.*

HINTS for the Members of Convention, or a conciſe View of the Defects of the exiſting Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, by a FARMER.

NUMBER I.

Defects of the Executive Branch.

I. THE mode preſcribed in the XIX. ſection for conſtituting the Supreme Executive Council is a direct outrage of the great and fundamental principle of Equal Repreſentation. Indeed, in this inſtance, the Convention ſeems to have loſt ſight of all principle, and either in a want of knowledge, or a contempt of it, to have arbitrarily confounded the Little and the Great, the Poor and the Rich, the Few and the Many.

The county of Fayette, which in legiſlative weight is rated at but a ſixth of the county of York, is in executive authority perfectly equal.

II. The Number of this body neceſſarily deſtroys every feature of an Executive.—Theſe are Secrecy, Diſpatch, Union, Energy and Reſponſibility, neither of which can conſiſt with a body ſo compoſed and extended. Is any proof neceſſary that a ſecret ceaſes to be ſuch, when committed to ſo great a number? Can Union, Diſpatch or Energy be expected from twenty equals, agitated and broken by local views, perſonal intereſts, and party ſpirit? And who that knows any thing of mankind, and the facility with which all guilt that can be divided may be concealed, will be weak or bold enough to proſecute a crime.

Were names and examples neceſſary to the ſupport of common ſenſe and daily obſervation, I might here give a long liſt of both—but theſe hints are intended for men who can reaſon, as well as read.

III. Abſtracting the Council from the defects of its compoſition and numbers, and contemplating it merely as an executive, it cannot be doubted but that its powers have been injudiciouſly reſtrained.

"They ſhall (ſays the conſtitution) appoint Judges, Na-
"val Officers, Attorney General, and all other officers civil
"and military, except ſuch as are choſen by the General
"Aſſembly or the people, agreeable to this conſtitution,
"and the laws to be made hereafter." Thus the exception may be extended to every officer, except the Judges, Attorney General, and Naval Officers. It may even be carried into the Council itſelf, and a Secretary be impoſed upon them without either their advice or approbation. Of the three officers which do not come within the conſtitutional graſp of the Houſe, one has now become national—ſo that in any caprice (not uſurpation) of the Aſſembly, this Supreme Executive would be left the ſorry privilege of making now and then an Attorney General, and once in ſeven years a Judge.

But this is not all—the evil is of the compound kind, and exiſts no leſs in veſting the houſe, than in diveſting the council.—An executive, with no power, is an object of pity and contempt. A legiſlative, with all power, is an object of fear and deteſtation.

By the V. XXX. and XXXI. ſections, the power of appointing militia officers, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs and coroners, is reſerved to the people. This is no ſmall inroad upon the executive truſt, and muſt neceſſarily fetter and enfeeble that branch of the government.

In every exerciſe of the power of appointment, paſſions and prejudices will have ſomething to ſay—no man is entirely free from either, and the beſt man will inſenſibly indulge both. In proportion therefore as you multiply the body which is to make the appointments, you multiply imperfections, and employ the follies and vices of mankind to exerciſe the higheſt authority they poſſeſs.

To illuſtrate this reaſoning by our own hiſtory would be an invidious and perhaps unneceſſary taſk—I will therefore but remark, that it is no leſs ſtrong againſt a plural executive, than concluſive againſt appointments by the people.

IV. In the XIX. ſection we find another precaution againſt this toothleſs lion. "Any perſon ſerving as a
"councillor three ſucceſſive years, ſhall be incapable of
"holding that office for four years afterwards."

I ſhall ſtate, in a very brief way, the ill effects of this kind of diſqualification.

1ſt. It deſtroys the ſtability of government, for meaſures will ever vary with men.

2d. It leſſens the incentives to good behaviour.

The truth of this poſition depends on the truth of another, which will hardly be diſputed viz. that public duty is ever beſt diſcharged when moſt connected with private intereſt. There are moments when the people are their worſt enemies, and when their deſires would be their deſtruction. In ſuch moments it would be the duty of a faithful, and the conduct of an independent magiſtrate, to oppoſe their madneſs, to prefer their intereſts to their inclinations, and to ſave them, at the riſque of their diſpleaſure. But is this to be expected from a man, who muſt ſoon and neceſſarily lay down his truſt, and deſcend to a level with the people he has ſo much offended? Will he, from any intereſt he can take in this tranſitory office, commit himſelf to the indignity and diſguſt which immediately await him, and the chagrin and diſappointment which may follow him through every ſtep of his future life. The preſumption is, I think, ſtrongly againſt it, and the moſt that can be reaſonably expected from him will be, timidity and evaſion.

3d. It induces to bad behaviour—for if avarice be the paſſion of your councillor, his induſtry to ſatisfy it will be proportionate to his means—Now theſe depend on the duration of his appointment, and as that is ſhort, he muſt of courſe be rapacious.

4th. It prevents men from accepting appointments, whoſe talents may not only be uſeful but neceſſary to the ſtate--for who will quit an eaſy home and ſucceſsful profeſſion for a ſeat in council? Two dollars a day cannot tempt the avarice of even a country ſhop-keeper, and in an authority ſo ſhort lived and dificient, it is evident there can be no allurement to ambition. The general and uniform character of the body demonſtrates this---They never have been miſtaken for an aſſembly of gods.

5th. It deprives the ſtate of the benefit of experience. If experience has a value in any thing, it muſt have ſome in government. The conſtitution we analyſe admits this, and thinks it both important and neceſſary to provide a rotation of members, which will neceſſarily leave a portion of this quality in the body; and yet (with what conſiſtency let its advocates determine) this very conſtitution directs that the moment it is acquired, the ſtation which gave and which exerciſed it muſt be abandoned. But conſiſtency was not the object of the convention.

Defects of the Legiſlative Branch.

I. The laſt objection ſtated againſt the executive branch applies equally to this. "Four years ſervice in the le-
"giſlature diſqualifies for three ſucceeding years."

I cannot reflect upon the neceſſary operation of this clauſe, without feeling great contempt for the man who conceived and the body that adopted it. 'Tis ſo extravagantly abſurd to diſqualify a man who has ſerved you ably and faithfully, only becauſe he has ſerved you long, and ſuch an infraction of natural liberty to limit the choice of the people, and prohibit them from uſing the materials beſt adapted to their purpoſes, that one is conſtrained to chooſe between believing the convention to have been an aſſembly of mad-men or an aſſembly of fools.

II. A greater defect, if poſſible, is however to be found in the want of a ſecond branch.

On this point the ſenſe of our countrymen has been ſo well decided, and ſo often declared, that it would be but a waſte of time to enumerate their reaſons, or to ſtate their examples. Of the laſt it may be ſufficient to ſay, that Pennſylvania and Rhode-Iſland are the only ſtates who retain the political hereſy of a ſingle legiſlature.

Shall Pennſylvania then remain the aſſociate and imitator of this proſtitute alien? Or ſhall ſhe conform to the better principles and wiſer conduct of her own family? In this choice ſhe cannot heſitate—ſhe will reject at once the blunders of the weak and the deſigns of the artful—ſhe will reſort to the firſt principles of government—ſhe will find it originating in neceſſity, and founded upon the lapſed and imperfect ſtate of human nature—ſhe will here detect her former error—ſhe will diſcover that ſhe is legiſlating, not for angels, but for men,—ſhe will ceaſe to preſume upon qualities which do not exiſt—ſhe will calculate upon follies to be corrected, and vices to be controuled, and hence infer the neceſſity of adopting thoſe Checks which grow out of a Second Branch.

That ſhe may ſo reaſon and decide, is the wiſh and hope of

A FARMER.

Imported, and to be ſold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

JAPANNED clock faces, caſt and forged clock work, ſlit pinions, ſetts of muſical and hour clock bells, gold and ſilver watches, watch glaſſes and clock and watch main ſprings, Turkey oil-ſtones, crucibles, pumice and rotten ſtones, emery, pocket compaſſes, ſurveyors chains, ſteel magnets, reading glaſſes, with an aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools, files, and materials of every kind. §

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Samuel Lefever, deceaſed, there will be expoſed to public ſale, at ten o'clock, on the 11th day of November next, on the premiſes, that valuable Plantation and Mills whereon Samuel Lefever lately lived, ſituate in Straſburg and Leacock townſhips, Lancaſter county, on the main road leading from Lancaſter to the Gap, Wilmington and Newport, 10 miles from Lancaſter and 37 from Newport, Pecque-creek running thro' the ſame. Said tract contains 346 acres of good lime-ſtone land, about 165 acres thereof cleared, near 30 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered. There are erected a good dwelling-houſe and large barn, beſides a number of other out-houſes; alſo a good Merchant and Saw-mill, the merchant-mill has one pair of burrs and one pair of country ſtones, with three boulting-cloths. Said Plantation will be ſold in two ſeparate tracts, one with the Mills, containing from 119 to 146 acres, the other a farm, containing from 200 to 227 acres, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers, with a reaſonable proportion of watered meadow, plough and woodland to each. Any perſons inclining to view the lands before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to either Samuel Lefever, Joſeph Lefever, Hugh M'Cally, or William Reynolds, living on and near the premiſes. Attendance will be given and Conditions made known at the time and place of ſale, by THOMAS EVANS, and WILLIAM WEBB, executors.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a quantity of firſt and ſecond crop Hay. Oct. 7, 1789. †

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of PETER PHIPS, in Abington, a ſmall bay Gelding, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, well made, one fore foot white, trots well, and of good courage. Said horſe belongs to Thomas Smith, near Coryell's Ferry, in Soleberry townſhip, Bucks county. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, and gives notice to Thomas Smith, or brings him to Peter Phips, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, if ſtrayed; if ſtolen Forty Shillings for the horſe, or Five Pounds for horſe and thief, if committed to any gaol, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, paid by

† THOMAS SMITH.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Farmers *of Pennſylvania, and elſewhere.*

BY the lateſt accounts from Europe, there is reaſon to expect there will be for ſome time to come a demand for large quantities of wheat and flour for exportation from the United States; at the ſame time it is well known, that from the ſevere drought which has prevailed for ſeveral weeks paſt the crops of wheat ſown this year too generally wear a very unpromiſing aſpect.

Theſe conſiderations have induced me to communicate the reſult of an experiment, which, among ſeveral others, I made laſt fall, with a view to aſcertain the beſt method of guarding againſt the deſtructive operations of the Heſſian fly, which at that time it was ſuppoſed would come forward from the eaſtward upon the grain crops; but, through the favor of Divine Providence, our apprehenſions on that account ſeem now to be entirely removed.

The fifth of November laſt, which was about two months after the proper time of ſowing moſt kinds of wheat, I ſowed a piece of *buck-wheat ſtubble* with the yellow bearded wheat, at the rate of five pecks per acre.* When the winter came on the ſeed had ſcarcely vegetated, and until the beginning of May the whole appeared exceedingly backward; but at the following harveſt (the 16th of July) I had the unexpected ſatisfaction of reaping as fine a crop, as I or any of my neighbours had from an equal quantity of ground ſown in the month of September. The ſoil (a loomy clay, was in tolerable heart, but had not been manured for many years) was ploughed about eight inches deep, the ſeed ſown over furrow and harrowed in with the furrow, and a few furrows cut with the plough to carry off any exceſs of water. The ground had two other ploughings of the above depth the ſame year,---in April for ſpring barley, and in July for the buck-wheat crop. A heavy roller was drawn over the buck-wheat ſtubble, in order to break down the hard clods that lay on the ſurface of the ground, which could not be reduced by the plough and harrow; but as few farmers in this ſtate are provided with this uſeful machine (the roller) it may be obſerved that this operation, though of ſervice, is not eſſentially neceſſary, nor will it be adviſeable for thoſe who have been in the too common practice of ploughing their lands from three to four inches deep to plough double that depth, and *immediately* ſow wheat on a ſoil which perhaps has never before been expoſed to the action of the ſun and air; but yet, a ſmall portion of freſh earth turned up with the old worn out ſoil may not be amiſs.

The yellow bearded wheat may be had of ſeveral perſons who procured ſeed laſt year from Long Iſland, but where it cannot be had, ſome other kinds may probably anſwer nearly as well, particularly the common red and yellow wheat, which are eſteemed the hardieſt.

As the earth is now very dry, and conſequently in good condition to receive the late crops (more eſpecially if rain ſhould follow ſoon after) I am about ſowing all my buck-wheat ſtubble and potatoe fallows with yellow bearded wheat, except a ſmall part with the other ſorts on trial, and ſome rye.

Several fields of wheat and rye have lately been ploughed up and the ground ſown over again, from being much injured by the inſect called the louſe, which frequently makes great havock in dry ſeaſons; but it is doubtful whether this will always anſwer, as it has been experienced that theſe inſects (many of which ſtill remain alive in the ground if the drought continues) have often devoured the ſhoots from even a ſecond ſowing.

Having given the foregoing circumſtances, I ſhall not at preſent ſpend any time in ſpeculative reaſoning; if any conſiderable quantity of wheat can be raiſed by the means I have ſtated, in addition to what may be produced from that already ſown, my aim will be anſwered. JOSEPH MIFFLIN.

Fountain Green, Oct. 24, 1789.

N. B. This addreſs would have been firſt handed to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society for their inſpection, but their next meeting will not be held until the 10th of next month, which would render the publication too late to ſerve the purpoſe intended.

* *When winter grain is ſown later than uſual, a greater quantity of ſeed ſhould be allowed, as it is not apt to tiller or ſtool ſo well as when ſown earlier.*

PARIS Auguſt 26

This day, being the Anniverſary of St. Louis and kept as the King's birth day, the National Aſſembly ſent a deputation of 60 members, headed by their Preſident, to compliment his Majeſty in the following ſpeech:

"SIRE, The Monarch, whoſe revered name is borne by your Majeſty, whoſe virtues are this day celebrated by religion, was, like you, the friend of his people.

"Like you, Sire, he was friendly to French liberty, he protected it by laws which do honor to our annals, but it was not in his power to be its reſtorer.

"This glory, reſerved for your Majeſty, gives you an immortal right to the gratitude and tender veneration of the French.

"Accordingly the names of two Kings ſhall be for ever united, who, in the diſtance of ages, are approximated by the moſt ſignal acts of juſtice in favor of their people.

"Sire, the National Aſſembly has ſuſpended its operations for a moment, to ſatisfy a duty which is dear to it, or rather, it does not deviate from the object of its miſſion. To ſpeak to its King of the love and fidelity of the French, is a buſineſs of truly national intereſt, it is fulfilling the moſt ardent of their wiſhes."

His Majeſty made the following anſwer to the Preſident:

"I receive with ſenſibility the teſtimonials of the attachment of the National Aſſembly; it may always reckon on my confidence and my affection."

The King received the deputation with great affability. The Duke of Orleans was the only Prince of the blood preſent at the proceſſion.---His Highneſs, with all his family, were at Court to pay their compliments to the King; and the Dutcheſſes of Orleans and Bourbon (the Duke of Orleans' ſiſter) were the only women who entered the King's cabinet.

M. Bailly, in taking his new oath before the King, ſaid, "Sire, I ſwear to your Majeſty to reſpect, and cauſe to be reſpected, your legiſlative authority; I ſwear to maintain and protect the rights of the citizens, and do juſtice to all."

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

According to letters of a very recent date from Madrid, his Catholic Majeſty has taken the precaution of drawing a line of troops from St. Sebaſtian to Gironna, which is acroſs the kingdom where it communicates with France. Inſtructions have alſo been ſent to the dockyards, and every ſea port of the kingdom, to be very particular in examining ſtrangers, and obliging ſuch as have not real buſineſs to depart the kingdom.

It appears rather extraordinary that no detailed account is yet publiſhed of the engagement between the Swedes and Ruſſians on the 26th ult. but every information confirms that it was a drawn battle, no ſhip being taken or ſunk on either ſide; about 50 men were killed on board the Swediſh fleet.

The Swedes are preparing for the aſſault of Frederickſham both by ſea and land. The attack will probably be deciſive one way or other. The King is to command in perſon.

Frederickſham is the capital of Ruſſian Finland, and a garriſon of the utmoſt importance.

In the late running fight between the Swedes and Ruſſians, two frigates of the former power abſolutely ſilenced two ſixty-fours of the latter. The Duke of Sudermania, with two other ſhips, were attacked cloſely by five of the largeſt Ruſſian men of war; during which time the Duke made fifteen different ſignals to the Vice Admiral to attack ſuch ſhips as were pointed out before the engagement, but the Admiral did not obey the ſignals, nor fire a ſingle gun: If he had, the Duke avers that he ſhould moſt aſſuredly have been maſter of at leaſt five Ruſſian men of war.

In the National Aſſembly at Paris, on Monday ſe'nnight, two very material articles paſſed; the one propoſed by M. Target, the other by the Comte de Mirabeau.

The former was to the following effect:---

"That no citizen can be ſtopped, detained, accuſed or puniſhed, but in the name of the law, and with the forms neceſſary to it;---that whoever was the inſtrument of executing it contrary to the law ſhould be liable to puniſhment."

The latter eſtabliſhed, "That every accuſed perſon ſhould be preſumed innocent, until he was proved guilty."

It was likewiſe reſolved, That all inferior officers of government ſhould be equally reſponſible as the heads of it, and that the Chief alone ſhould be excepted.

In the Aſſembly of Tueſday laſt, M. de Lally Tolendal obſerved, that from the experience already learnt, it would be impoſſible to deliberate diſpaſſionately and fairly in ſo large an Aſſembly, of 1200 members;---that it would therefore become neceſſary either to divide the Aſſembly into two Chambers, or reduce the whole repreſentation to 300 or 400 members.

It is not to be ſuppoſed for a moment, that the Emperor of Germany can look with indifference on the preſent diſturbances of France. His policy, his ambition, his honor and his affections, are all intereſted in preventing the change of the conſtitution with which that kingdom is threatened.

It may be remembered, that when he made the tour of Holland, it was at the moment when the patriot party began to gain the aſcendance, and that Duke Louis of Brunſwick, the Commander in Chief of the Dutch forces, was ſo unpopular, that his life was thought to be in danger. The Emperor was received throughout the United Provinces with ſuch peculiar marks of regard, that the popular party was ſuſpected of a deſign to offer him the ſovereignty of the Republic. But all the flattering attentions he received did not prevent him from informing the Grand Penſioner of Amſterdam, that the States had an undoubted right to diſmiſs the Duke of Brunſwick from their ſervice, and he could have nothing to ſay to ſuch a meaſure, if they thought proper to purſue it; but, added he, the Duke is my relation, and if an hair of his head is hurt, the United States may be aſſured of my moſt ſerious reſentment.

If, therefore, the Imperial Joſeph is of a temper to offer ſuch a menace to an enflamed and powerful party, when he was travelling through their country as a private gentleman, for the ſake of a very diſtant and inferior relation, it may be reaſonably concluded, that the whole power of his empire, if it could be collected, would be employed to protect a ſiſter and her children, and to reſtore the power of a firm and neceſſary ally; for which a frontier province would not be conſidered as an inadequate reward.

We have already hazarded our ſentiments as to the manner in which the different nations in Europe would conſider the acceſſion of Alſace and Lorraine to the Houſe of Auſtria; we are now to obſerve on the effect it would have on the French themſelves.

In caſe an Imperial ſtandard ſhould be raiſed, which would of courſe enſure protection to all who repaired to it----the Comte d'Artois, the Condes, and all the great perſonages who are now in a ſtate of proſcription, would immediately haſten thither, and the Emperor would find himſelf ſurrounded with all the blood royal, and many of the firſt characters in France.

Sept. 1. Letters received yeſterday from *Lyons* confirm the late accounts from *Avignon*; the people there have ſhaken off the Papal Government, and put themſelves under that of France---they ſay that they are Frenchmen---that is, they deſire to be as free as they are, and they are certainly right---no obſolete treaties, by which they have been ſold or alienated to the Holy See, ſhould ſtop them---Men ſhould not be treated as beaſts of burthen.

Sept. 2. In the report made by M. Bergaſle, of the plan for the inſtitution of the judicial power of France, it is propoſed, that all torture ſhall be aboliſhed; and that ſimple death, by hanging, ſhall be the ſevereſt puniſhment to be inflicted by law.

The puniſhment of death to be inflicted only in the caſes of murder and treaſon.

Confiſcation of property, on conviction of felony, to be aboliſhed. If any perſon ſhall complain of loſs by the condemned felon, he ſhall, upon proof, have compenſation made him, either from the goods of the convict, or from the province.

All the code of criminal laws to be reviſed, and puniſhments in every caſe to be accurately proportioned to the offence.

The King of Sweden has ſent orders to Carlſcroon to releaſe the three Dutch veſſels which had been taken and carried into that port, under the pretence of their conveying naval ſtores. He has ordered alſo, that a compenſation ſhall be made to their Captains and Maſters, and that a Court martial ſhall be held on the officers of the frigates and cutters, which, by ſeizing on theſe veſſels, have violated the neutrality, and inſulted the flag of the Republic.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 27.

"Notwithſtanding the great quantity of wheat which is daily coming to market, bread is ſtill ſo ſcarce, that for theſe three days paſt there has not been ſufficient to ſupply half the inhabitants of Paris. The cauſe is, that for want of wind and water none of the mills in the neighbourhood have been able to work."

Sept. 3. The grand Ruſſian fleet was cruizing off Bornholm on the 1ſt inſtant, and had orders to keep the ſea.

Our opinion concerning the iſſue of the preſent commotions in France has been uniformly the ſame. We never thought, and we are now ſtill leſs inclined to think, that the troubles in France have yet ſeen their meridian; on the contrary, we ſuſpect, and on well founded information, that before the tranquility of that country can be ſettled, there will be a ſcene of bloodſhed unknown during the preſent century, and credited as yet but by a few.

We are now enabled to ſpeak with greater certainty, that a peace between the Emperor and Turks will take place early in the next winter, the accounts therefore of bloody battles between theſe two powers are very immaterial, for the terms of the peace are already nearly ſettled.

By the ſame authority we can ſay, that the King of Pruſſia has poſitively engaged all the Swiſs regiments the moment they quit the French ſervice.

It is quite ſhocking that every nobleman, againſt whom the vengeance of a miſguided rabble is capriciouſly directed, or artfully inſtigated, ſhould be forced to abandon his country, or yield his poſſeſſions to the hands of violence and plunder. Such is the lamentable ſtate of many diſtinguiſhed characters of France, and at the preſent there ſeems to be little chance of a remedy for theſe brutal proceedings.

The meeting of all the ambaſſadors at the Duke of Leed's, it is rumoured, was to hold a conſultation on the affairs of France. The licentious and unruly behaviour of the rabble ſets all order at defiance, which can never be reſtored but through the aid of Foreign troops.---The queſtion turns now on the narrow principle, whether the ſurrounding powers will benefit or not by the emancipation of France: And agreeably to whatever they apprehend on the point, the French "are to be, or not to be" aſſiſted.

It ſeems, from the frivolous and indeciſive conduct of the National aſſembly, that by delay it intends to exaſperate the people, and urge them to commit ſuch acts of outrage, as muſt effectually injure the popular cauſe. When this is the caſe, the aid of foreign troops muſt be unanimouſly ſolicited, and thus the hypocriſy and complotings of the King's party will give them cauſe of triumph over the open and patriotic manlineſs of their adverſaries.

The Pariſian ſurgeons have addreſſed the national aſſembly, in terms rather ludicrous. Speaking profeſſionally of their eſteem for the national regiſter, they ſay, that "their affliction would be great, if, on ſo ſublime an occaſion, they ſhould remain idle or unſerviceable to the troops."

Never was any thing leſs permanent than the ſuppoſed revolution in France:---Were Louis XVI. a prince of the leaſt enterprize, the whole empire might be brought back to its primitive obedience!

The great obſtacle to the conſtitution being ſettled, is the reſiſtance expected from the provinces and cities poſſeſſed of particular privileges:---In ſtriking at feudal privileges, the aſſembly has diſregarded the "Red-Seal dangling to bits of parchment!"

COPY *of the* DECLARATION *of* RIGHTS, *as finally decreed by the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY *of* FRANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

THE Repreſentatives of the French people, conſtituted in National Aſſembly, conſidering that ignorance, forgetfulneſs, or contempt of the rights of man are the ſole cauſes of public misfortunes, and the corruption of Governments, have reſolved to ſet forth, in a ſolemn Declaration, the natural, inalienable, and ſacred Rights of Man; to the end that this Declaration, being conſtantly ſent to all the Members of the Social Body, may perpetually remind them of their Rights and Duties; that the Acts of the Legiſlative aud Executive Power, being every inſtant liable to be compared with the object of every political inſtitution, may be more reſpected by them; and that the claims of the Citizens, founded henceforward on ſimple and inconteſtible principles, may uniformly turn to the maintenance of the Conſtitution, and to the happineſs of all.

In conſequence, the National Aſſembly acknowledge and declare, in preſence of and under the auſpices of the Supreme Legiſlator, the following *Rights of Man and Citizen.*

ART. 1. All men are born and remain free, and equal in rights; ſocial diſtinctions can only be founded on common utility.

ART. 2. The end of every political aſſociation is the preſervation of the natural and impreſcriptible Rights of Man; theſe rights are liberty, property, ſecurity, and reſiſtance to oppreſſion.

ART. 3. The principle of all ſoveriegnty reſides eſſentially in the Nation; no body of men, no individuals, can exerciſe any authority but what emanates expreſsly from it.

ART. 4. Liberty conſiſts in doing whatever does not injure another; accordingly, the exerciſe of the natural rights of each man has no other bounds, but thoſe which ſecure to other members of ſociety the enjoyment of the ſame rights; theſe can be determined only by the law.

ART. 5. The law ſhould only prohibit actions injurious to ſociety. Nothing can be prevented but what is prohibited by law; nor can any man be conſtrained to do what it does not ordain.

ART. 6. The law is the expreſſion of the general will; all the citizens have their right of concurring perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives, in its formation; it ought to be the ſame for all, whether it protects or whether it puniſhes. All the citizens, being equal in its eye, are equally admiſſible to all places, employments and dignities, according to their capacity; and without any other diſtinction than that of their virtues and their talents.

ART. 7. No man can be accuſed, apprehended, or detained, but in caſes determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has preſcribed. They who ſolicit, expedite, execute, or cauſe to be executed, any arbitrary orders, ſhould be puniſhed; but every citizen, ſummoned or apprehended, by virtue of the law, ſhould inſtantly obey, and he becomes culpable by reſiſtance.

ART. 8. The law ſhould eſtabliſh none but puniſhments ſtrictly and evidently neceſſary; and no man can be puniſhed but by virtue of a law eſtabliſhed and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

ART. 9. Every man being preſumed innocent, until he ſhall have been pronounced guilty, if it be deemed indiſpenſible to apprehend him, every ſpecies of rigour, not abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring his perſon, ſhould be ſeverely prohibited by law.

ART. 10. No man can be diſturbed in his opinions, *even religious*; provided their manifeſtation does not trouble the public *order eſtabliſhed by law.*

ART. 11. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the moſt precious rights of man. Every citizen, therefore, may freely ſpeak, write and print, under condition of being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty in caſes provided for by law.

ART. 12. The ſecurity of the rights of the man and citizen renders a public force neceſſary; that force then is inſtituted for the good of all, and not for the particular advantage of thoſe to whom it is confided.

ART. 13. For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expences of Adminiſtration, a common contribution is indiſpenſible; this ſhould be apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

ART. 14. Each citizen has the right, by himſelf, or his Repreſentatives, to determine the neceſſity of the noble contribution, freely to conſent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of impoſition, the collection and duration of the ſame.

ART. 15. Society has a right to demand an account from every public agent of his adminiſtration.

Art. 16. Every ſociety, in which the guaranty of their rights is not ſecured, nor the ſeparation of powers determined, is without a conſtitution.

Theſe are the whole of the articles.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

The addreſſes of the corporate, legiſlative, and other bodies of our free citizens, to The Preſident of the United States, may be conſidered as ſo many pledges of their affectionate regards to the Political Father and Saviour of his country---and of their warm attachment to that Conſtitution, which he is by their ſuffrages appointed to adminiſter----a Conſtitution which is equally dear to him---and the adoption of which he appears to conſider, in all his anſwers to the Addreſſes, as the moſt happy and important acquiſition to this highly favored nation.

How important is it that the people of the United States ſhould be tenacious of their own adopted Conſtitution, which ſecures to them and their poſterity that precious palladium of liberty, a free and juſt repreſentation in their National Legiſlature! Every attempt that ſhall tend to leſſen their veneration for a ſyſtem, which is ſupported by this ineſtimable right, is a moſt attrocious offence againſt the public freedom and happineſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 28.

Monday laſt being the day appointed by the conſtitution for the meeting of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, a number of members met at the State-Houſe, but, not being ſufficient to form a Quorum, adjourned until yeſterday afternoon, at three o'clock, when, a quorum not appearing, they again adjourned until this afternoon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his friend in Hager's-Town, dated September 29, 1789.

"The Indians having committed of late many depredations, on our frontiers, an expedition was formed by Col. John Harling, with 200 men, in order to invade the Indian country---this body of volunteers marched from the Falls of the Ohio, on the 26th of Auguſt, directly for the Wabaſh;---they arrived in good order, without the loſs of a ſingle man; on reaching the Indian ſettlement on the Wabaſh, they were oppoſed by a party of about 30 Indians, whom they ſoon attacked and defeated; the Indians leaving 6 dead and 9 wounded, with a good deal of plunder on the field. After this defeat, Col. Harling penetrated further up the river, towards the Indian towns, which were all evacuated by the enemy; the corps then returned, after deſtroying one of their towns, their cattle, corn, &c. and arrived at the Falls on the 28th of September, without loſing a ſingle man. The report which has ſome time paſt been ſpread of Mr. Jacob Funck being killed by the Indians is erroneous, being ſtill in this country, and well."

At Aix, the capital of Provence, a man of rank and conſequence was apprehended, who was charged with having monopolized vaſt quantities of corn. The people, by their own authority, pinned a paper on his breaſt, and another on his back, ſetting forth his crime, and then mounting him upon an aſs, they led him to the uſual place of execution, and were proceeding to tie him up to the gallows, and then hang him, when a voice was heard from among the crowd, crying out----

"Let him live, that he may feel all the bitterneſs of remorſe, and of the ignominy of the ſituation in which he finds himſelf at this moment.----Let us baniſh him from our city---Let him be a wanderer on the face of the earth---Let him lie in caverns, there to bewail the diſtreſſes which he has made us to ſuffer."

This had the effect of ſaving his life, and the people having heaped curſes upon his head, as the Jews did in the Old Law on the Scape Goat, he was carried to one of the city gates, and then driven away, with an injunction never to enter the walls of the city of Aix, if he ſet any value upon his life.

The lateſt accounts from Paris, via Cadiz, acquaint us that the King of France and Navarre, has either abdicated his throne and kingdom, or ſecreted himſelf from the vengeance of the people; that the Marquis de la Fayette was abſent three days from his command, and it was ſuppoſed he aſſiſted in concealing and ſecuring the perſon of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which was in danger of the juſt reſentment of the oppreſſed yeomanry; that numbers of the officers of the ſtanding army had fled to Cadiz; and that ſeveral families attached to the Nobility, and oppoſed to the cauſe of republicaniſm, had alſo fled there, (per *mare*) as a place of ſanctuary.

Early on Wedneſday morning laſt, as two butchers were coming to maket from Germantown, they were ſtopped by two fellows, who came from an old houſe near the two mile ſtone, with intent to rob; but the butchers having each a cleaver, ſtood on their defence, and declared they would not be robbed; upon which the villains thought proper to retire.

TO BE SOLD,

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of William Jones, deceaſed,

A valuable plantation and tract of land,

Situate in Weſt-town townſhip, in the county of Cheſter,

CONTAINING one hundred and three acres, bounded by land of James Gibbons, Caleb James and Thomas Cheyney, Eſquires; whereon is erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good frame barn and ſufficient ſtabling adjoining, a good granary, a ſpring-houſe near the door, over a never failing ſpring. The arable land is good and produces excellent crops of grain. There is a ſufficient proportion of meadow and woodland on the ſaid premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes and be informed of the terms, by applying to Thomas or Samuel Jones, in Birmingham, Henry H. Graham, in Cheſter, or the ſubſcriber in Thornbury, Delaware county.

§ JOHN BRINTON, Acting Executor.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March next.

October 24, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 10th of September laſt, in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, at the nine miles ſtone, old York road, a ſmall brindle COW; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † RICHARD MARTIN.

CAME to the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, near Doe run, in Cheſter county, on or about the 27th of October laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 7 years old, has a white foot and ſtar, paces altogether in her common travel. As the ſubſcriber has taken good care of her and uſed his utmoſt endeavours to find an owner, he now notifies any perſon or perſons, having loſt ſuch a creature, to come, prove property, pay all charges, and take her away, if not, ſhe will be ſold for her keeping. ‡ 2 w. JAMES PORTER.

October 2, 1789.

WAS taken up on the eleventh inſtant, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber's premiſes, in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſmall bay MARE, branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold according to law. ¶ ELIAS HORNING.

October 21, 1789.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Seventh month 7, 1789.

BROKE into the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has ſome ſaddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

† JOHN TEAS.

N. B. She was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Mercury ſome time ago.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, in Auguſt laſt, a red and white HEIFFER, about three years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, ay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 30, 1789. ROBERT CURRY.

STATE *of the* Accounts *of the* Pennsylvania Hospital, *adjusted by the* Managers, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of the* Fourth Month (April) 1789, *laid before the* Contributors *at their Annual Meeting.*

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE in the hands of the Treasurer last year,	494	12	0
And the sum of £ 75 15 9 Continental currency.			
RECEIVED *this Year.*			
On account of money lent on interest,	3443	7	3
From sundry persons, rents & ground-rents,	318	2	7
For board of patients	498	8	4½
Ten new subscriptiosn, 267 0 0			
Three donations, 10 15 0			
A legacy left by Robert Morton, 50 0 0			
Fines given by the House of Assembly, 18 15 0			
Ditto for shipping lumber contrary to law, 2 6 2			
From charity boxes this year, 27 0 5			
	375	16	7
From the Steward, part of the money he received for board of patients,	100	0	0
For sundries sold,	21	11	9
From students, for the privilege of attending the practice of the hospital, use of the library, viewing the paintings and castings, and for certificates,	59	19	4
For a coffin for William Cochran, deceased,	2	5	0
For one year's shaving a patient,	1	4	0
On account of William Matthewson's note,	1	10	0
On account of the board of A. P.	20	0	0
	£ 5336	16	10½

	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE due the Steward last year,		3	19 11½
PAID *this Year*, COMMON HOUSHOLD EXPENCES.			
9468½ lbs. beef, mutton, &c. £ 146 10 8¼			
225 legs of beef £ 12 1 4½, fish and poultry £ 6 4 2½, 18 5 6¾			
	£ 164	16	3½
107 barrels flour £ 159 8 3, bread £ 4 14 1, baker £ 18 0 0,	182	2	4
Yeast, malt, hops, for bread and beer £ 22 16 3½, meal £ 8 18 2, rice £ 12 16 3,	44	10	8½
	226	13	0½
543½ lbs. cheese £ 10 19 4 & 440½ lbs. butter and lard £ 18 0 11,	29	0	3
170lbs. coffee £ 12 3 9½, 42lbs. tea £ 5 8 6, 150lbs. chocolate £ 8 5 10, sugar £ 29 18 10,	55	16	11½
446 gallons melasses £ 42 4 3, milk £ 1 12, cyder and vinegar £ 2 4 6,	46	0	9
Beans, peas, onions, potatoes,	11	14	6¼
Fruit, salt, eggs, barley, flax-seed and mustard,	9	18	11¼
	152	11	5
	544	0	9
Cows, calves, hogs £ 21 16 3, and 504½ bushels bran, shorts and Indian corn £ 33 10 10½,	55	7	1½
683½ yards house linen and two rugs £ 61 12 11½, cloathing £ 11 15 8, funeral charges £ 5 5,	78	13	7½
Tallow candles and oil,	10	14	3
154 cords of wood £ 109 10 7½, and coal £ 23 11,	133	1	7½
	277	16	7½
FURNITURE.			
Glass and crokery £ 16 17 9¼, copper, tin and pewter ware £ 5 6 1,	22	3	10¼
Tubs, buckets, trenchards, baskets and brushes,	11	13	4
A fender 22s/6, and picture frame 13s/6,	1	16	0
Other house and kitchen furniture,	14	8	11¾
A mahogany chair, for the easy removal of sick patients in the wards £ 12, and a large picture frame for a painting £ 3, presented by T. Affleck, to whom gave a certificate as a contributor of	15	0	0
An elegant painting of the *Good Samaritan*, done by Jacob Whitman, an apprentice lad of George Rutter's, presented by said Rutter, to whom gave a certificate as a contributor, and the painting, by order of board, was placed in the managers room,	15	0	0
	80	2	2
APOTHECARY'S SHOP.			
Four quarter casks wine £ 40 5 6, and 69 gallons of ditto £ 22 19 11½,	63	5	5½
42¾ gallons rum and spirits £ 9 10 4½, excise £ 2 15 3,	12	5	7½
Surgeons instruments £ 11 13 7½, electric machinery and worm tubs for elaboratory £ 10 6 1, oil, wax, honey, skins, corks, phials £ 7 16 8, lint £ 5 17 10¼, silk, furniture, paper, books, flannel, and ribbons for students certificates £ 3 0 3,	38	14	5¾
Medicines,	58	17	11
	173	3	5¾
WAGES.			
Steward and matron £ 80, gardener, nurses, cellkeeper, maids, labourers, washers, cooks and white-washers £ 178 10 11, and for transcribing the minutes and preparing the annual accounts to lay before the contributors and the House of Assembly, five years, £ 30,	288	10	11
REPAIRS.			
Carpenters £ 19 3 8, glaziers £ 4 7 6, bricklayers £ 39 3 10,	62	15	0
Blacksmiths, hinges, nails, locks, keys and bolts,	8	2	5
Posts and rails £ 12 3 11½, mending pumps and wells £ 13 15 10,	25	19	9½
	96	17	2½
INCIDENTAL CHARGES.			
Garden-seeds, dung, dirt, straw, and bringing home patients	7	4	7
Shaving patients £ 11 19 6, sweeping chimnies £ 5 4 6,	17	4	0
Books, paper, quills £ 4 2 10, stays for a fractured thigh £ 1 5,	5	7	10
Expences of three managers to Maryland to recover a debt,	5	14	6
	35	10	11
	1510	5	1¾
For ground rents purchased £ 91 5 per annum, and drawing and recording deeds,	1136	15	5
Lent on mortgage to sundry persons on interest £ 1900, and recording £ 1 7 7,	1901	7	7
	3038	3	0
Paid by the Steward to the Treasurer, part of the money he received for the board of patients,	100	0	0
	4652	8	1¼
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer £ 75 1 9 Continental, and	683	14	10
Ditto in the hands of Steward,	13	11¼	
	684	8	9¼
	£ 5336	16	10½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	£ 11209	19	7
Sundry ground-rents, amounting annually to £ 419 16 4, at 16⅔ years purchase,	6996	18	10
	£ 18206	18	5

Dr. John Fothergill's present of anatomical casts and paintings, £ 350.
And the lot on which the hospital stands, with the improvements.

By a list of the names and cures of the patients, it appears that there have been admitted into this Hospital within the year, ending the 25th of the Fourth Month (April) 1789, one hundred and thirty-two diseased persons, amongst whom were sixty lunatics, or such as are disordered in their understanding, and discharged as under,

Cured,	37
Relieved,	17
At their own and friends request, and by the Overseers of the Poor,	7
Incurable,	5
Irregular behaviour,	3
Eloped,	8
Died,	12
Remain in the house,	43
Total,	132

Examined, by order of the Board of Managers,
Ninth Month 1, 1789. REYNOLD KEEN, PATTISON HARTSHORNE.

ON *Saturday*, the 14th of November, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Capt. Clunn, in Lamberton, in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, 95 lots of land, from four tenths of an acre to two acres and an half, adjoining to the northward of lands belonging to the estate of Captain William Richards, deceased; any person desirous of information touching the premises, may see a plan of said lots at Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER's, in Philadelphia, and be fully informed as to the title, either by him, or RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Councillor at law, in Trenton.
Trenton, October 16, 1789.

Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, Oct. 22, 1789.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 12th day of November next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 130 acres of land, late the property of Thomas Bird. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, a good stone spring-house, with a spring of good water near the door, a good bearing orchard, about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the plough-land is good and fertile, one third of the land well timbered; there is a great convenience for water-works, as Brandywine creek runs half round said place; it is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, within about three miles of Wilmington. The conditions will be made known at the time and and place of sale, by JOHN BIRD, Executor. ¶

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be compleated, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.
To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) *by their attorney,*
Levy A. Levy,) *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-President.*
Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Montgomery county, October 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 10th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Alexander Moore, in Norristown, a certain messuage and two several pieces or tracts of land, situate in Plymouth township, the first containing 16 acres, more or less; the second containing 100 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Daniel Deal, Andrew Crawford, deceased, and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Zimmerman, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Newtown, October 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 20th of November next, at noon. A certain messuage, plantation and tract of 340 acres of land, situate in Falls township, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard Durdin and others, also sundry goods and chattels, such as stock, grain, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of Daniel Vardon, junior, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Perkiomen and Skippack township, Montgomery county, on the 18th day of this instant, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE, about 19 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has red hair, had on, a white cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, a pair of linsey striped trowsers, and took with him a pair of linnen ditto, a white linnen shirt, and is supposed to have taken another with him, a pair of neats leather shoes, almost new, and silver plated buckles, a pair of woollen ribbed stockings, and a pair of thread ditto, a red striped silk handkerchief, a good felt hat; it is supposed he has taken his route towards Frederick-town in Maryland. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to me, or secures him in Montgomery county gaol, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
MICHAEL ZIEGLER, Tanner.
N. B. He speaks the English and German very well.

Subscriptions *and* Donations *to the* Pennsylvania Hospital *for the Year, ending the 25th of the* Fourth Month, (April) 1789.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£.	s.	d.
John Penn, junior, Esquire, of London,	100	0	0
Robert Morton, a legacy,	50	0	0
John Johnson, of Germantown,	45	0	0
John Penn, senior,	30	0	0
John Warder, of London,	20	0	0
Thomas Affleck, a mahogany chair and picture frame,	15	0	0
George Rutter, a painting of the good Samaritan,	15	0	0
William Rawle, Esquire,	12	0	0
James Galbreath,	10	0	0
Andrew Caldwell,	10	0	0
John Thompson, merchant,	10	0	0
DONATIONS.			
James Starr,	5	0	0
Plunket Fleeson, additional,	5	0	0
John Stevens,	0	15	0
	£ 327	15	0

CAPITAL STOCK *of the* Pennsylvania Hospital, *for the Year, ending the 25th of the* Fourth Month (April) 1789.

	£.	s.	d.
Bonds and mortgages for money lent on interest, principal is,	7738	8	11
Promissory notes, most of them old, and greatest part will never be paid, £ 1317 16 2			
Subscriptions, old and doubtful, for which notes have not been obtained, 83 10 0			
	1401	6	2
Continental and State certificates, value,	202	7	0
Real Estate, in the Hands of the Treasurer, viz.			
A lot of ground in the Northern Liberties, on Germantown road, £ 24 0 0			
One half the square next westward of the Hospital, with the buildings, 443 17 6			
The square next eastward of ditto, 1400 0 0			
	1867	17	6
Carried forward,	£ 11209	19	7

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[Improved and enlarged]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold for the benefit of the Heirs.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing upwards of 300 acres, late the eſtate of Joſeph Huſband, deceaſed, ſituate in Harford county, Maryland, bounded on one ſide by a large ſtream of water called Deer-creek, whereon is a convenient ſeat for one or more merchant mills, or other water works, a dam is erected, race nearly dug, and other preparations made towards raiſing a ſaw-mill; it is about five or ſix miles from the head of the tide on Suſquehanna. The land is good, about 170 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered. It would conveniently admit of dividing into two or more parts, there being meadow on different places and ſeveral orchards. The buildings are a ſtone houſe and kitchen, each two ſtories high, a good frame barn with ſtabling under, and other out houſes. The payments may be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to JOSHUA HUSBAND, adjoining the premiſes, or JOHN STUMP, merchant, at Stafford mills, the head of the tide aforeſaid. † eow

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Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.---The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Shorer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.----The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

ctf.

Alexandria, September 29, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the 2d inſtant, from the paſture at Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jerſey. A bright bay COLT, (a gelding,) well made, three years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands 2 inches high, black mane and tail, part of his mane inclining to hang on the near ſide, was turned over and platted, has a long dock, he was hooked under the tail (when a colt,) perhaps there may be a ſcar, had a ſmall lump on his ſtifle-joint lately, occaſioned by a hurt, but in time may diſapear: was not broke to the ſaddle, but was ſo very gentle that the thief might jump on and ride him off, without much danger of breaking his----neck. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt and thief, ſo that the owner may get his colt, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or ſix dollars for the colt only, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Bordentown.

JOHN OLIVER.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN this morning, a NEW SILVER WATCH, maker's name Richard Cowling, London, No. 527. Any perſon ſtopping the ſaid watch, and delivering it to the Printers hereof, or to the owner, employed by Mr. *Thomas Leiper*, Tobacconiſt, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.

September 29, 1789. §

N. B. The above watch, name and number, was advertiſed laſt week, in Dunlap & Claypoole's paper, Three Dollars reward.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

ON the 5th of July laſt was found in the cuſtody of a man, who called himſelf *Ezra Holbrook*, the following articles, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. a ſilver watch, eight ſilk handkerchiefs, four of which are black, the other four Dublin flags; one ruffled ſhirt; two pair of white cotton ſtockings; two remnants of cambrick; four pair of plated buckles; five pen-knives; one half worn ſtrait bodied cloth coloured coat, and ſix pounds ten ſhillings in caſh; one hunting ſaddle, and an old bridle, the pad of the ſaddle is mended round the edge with green cloth: He had with him at the ſame time a black gelding, which was ſtolen from John Evans, at Coventry Forge, and is returned to him. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, in Drummore townſhip, Lancaſter county, before the middle of October next, proving their property and paying the charges, may have their goods again, otherwiſe they will be ſold ſhortly after.

Auguſt 1789. § MOSES IRWIN.

Norriſtown, Montgomery County, October 7, 1789.

WAS committed to the gaol of the ſaid county, a certain GEORGE SHARP, who ſays he is a ſervant to Patrick Storey, in Suſſex county, State of New-Jerſey, his maſter is deſired to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his fees. ¶

WILLIAM STROUD, Goaler.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 24th of this inſtant, a dark brown ſtone horſe, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, ſomewhat galled on both ſhoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old laſt graſs. The perſon who ſtole the above horſe, goes by the name of *Robert Gamble*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to ſandy, and ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of ſilk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a ſilk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowſers, two pair of boots and a pair of ſilver ſpurs. He alſo took a ſaddle almoſt new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured ſweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a ſilver watch.

He alſo ſtole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my houſe, viz. three fine ſhirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread ſtockings, kneebuckles, a caſe of bleeding lancets, ſtock and ſtock buckle, and ſix dollars in caſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, paid by § JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſt, a ſtout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be four or five years old laſt ſpring, has ſome ſaddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitiſh, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN GROVER.

September 24, 1789.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a caſt on one ſide and then ſhutting them for a ſmall time, his hair is very black and buſhy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fuſtian ſhort coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowſers, tow and linen ſhirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid, by ¶ JOHN JAMES.

Philadelphia, October 15, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH RAWLINSON, late of the city of Philadelphia (widow) deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Executor.

*** A large three ſtory houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, to be lett, enquire of JOHN GARDNER, Keys-alley.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard,
Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Paſſengers and Servants arriving in this ſtate, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Maſters of veſſels that may have any paſſengers or ſervants on board, that unleſs they enter ſuch paſſengers and ſervants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are ſubject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every paſſenger or ſervant ſo imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

Juſt Arrived, and to be Sold by

James Hartley *or* Daniel Potts,

A few beſt Engliſh

Forge Hammers & Anvills,

Caſt in Green Sand. †4w.

To be LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS,

Mount Hope Furnace *and* Hopewell Forge,

SITUATE in Lancaſter county, about 14 miles from the borough of Lancaſter, late the eſtate of Peter Grubb. The works are too well known to need a particular deſcription of their advantages. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of April next. For terms enquire of JASPER YEATES, in Lancaſter, or of EDWARD BURD, in Philadelphia. ctf.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quantity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, will ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

Allen townſhip, Northampton county, Oct. 8, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Auguſt laſt, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof, for the charges of keeping. ‡

JAMES RALSTON.

Woodberry, 10th month, 13th.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 12th inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN GARDNER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well ſet, with light coloured ſtraight hair; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, his upper jacket half worn, fuſtian under ditto, and trowſers of yellow cottonade, both new, a homeſpun ſhirt, yarn and thread ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid Lad in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

¶ AMOS COOPER.

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